ADAMS SENTINEL.

At $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50, if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements, $1 per square for 3 weeks—25 cts. per s. for each cont.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION, UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—*Washington.*

VOL. XVIII. GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1833. NO. 33.

POETRY.

SONG.

The strains we hear in foreign land,
No echo from the heart can claim:
The chords are swept by stranger's hands,
And kindle in the breast no flame,
Sweet though they be.
No fond remembrance wakes, to fling
Its hallowed influence o'er the chords,
As if a spirit touch'd the string,
Breathing in soft harmonious words,
Wild melody.

The music of our native shore,
A thousand lovely scenes endears;
In magic tones it murmurs o'er
The visions of our early years,
The love of youth.
It wreathes again the flowers we wreath'd,
In childhood's bright unclouded day;
It breathes again the vows we breathed,
At fancy's shrine, when hope was joy,
And whispered truth.

It calls before our mental sight
Dear forms, whose lips are mute;
Sweet sunny eyes, long closed in night,
Warm hearts, now silent as the lute
That charmed our ears.
It thrills the breast with feelings dear,
Too deep for language to impart,
It bids the spirit joy or weep,
In tones which sink into the heart,
And melt in tears.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

A TALE OF ST. DOMINGO.

There seems to be a striking resemblance between slave-holding and volcanic countries. Though the inhabitants may be blessed with every enjoyment depending upon soil and climate, yet in the very bowels of the land there are constantly the elements of destruction. Even while we are most happy and secure, the volcano may be upon the point of bursting forth with overwhelming ruin, which no foresight can anticipate, and no prudence avert. Such was the state of St. Domingo at the opening of my tale; on the eve of that fearful insurrection which consigned so many unsuspecting beings to premature death, or drove them from their homes and kindred to struggle with want in the loneliness of a foreign land.

The hot glaring day had passed, and was succeeded by the soft splendor of a West Indian evening. Monsieur L——, a large proprietor of land and slaves, was sitting at a table in his saloon, looking over some newspapers, which he had just received from a neighboring town. At the other end of the table his wife was engaged in preparations for the evening meal. Before an open window in the same apartment, sat their only daughter, Theresa, with her cousin and accepted lover, Eugene M——.

Eugene was an orphan. At the very beginning of his course through life, he had encountered misfortunes and difficulties, which only his own talents and energy enabled him to surmount. He had met with wrongs and treachery enough from the world to make him prize, at their full value, the purity and single-minded love of Theresa. Young as he was, he had seen much of mankind.—With an ardent disposition and a heart formed for universal love, the fraud and ingratitude of all whom he had trusted had changed his naturally frank bearing to one of haughty coldness. But to Theresa he looked as the only being whom he might love, without danger and reserve. His eyes were now fixed upon her's, with a mixture of pride and affection which was not very far removed from idolatry. The window at which they were seated, was covered with a luxuriant vine, trained under Theresa's direction. The chequered moonlight streamed through it, and the evening breeze rustled among its leaves. With all the congenial beauties of a tropical night around them, the lovers were enjoying that interchange of romantic feeling, which it is so much the fashion to ridicule in this matter of fact country of ours; but which I consider the single green spot, and single sparkling fountain, in the dreary waste of a sordid and selfish world. What they were talking of, heaven only knows. Chance has once or twice made me an unintentional listener to the conversation of lovers. Much as I was interested at the time, I could not afterwards recollect a word that had passed. And I am inclined to think, that their intercourse consisted in the exchange of kind words and tones rather than ideas.

The opening of a door, and the entrance of a tall athletic negro, belonging to M. L——, drew for a moment the attention of all parties. The circumstance in itself was of little importance. It was usual for the negroes after their daily task was completed, to go to the dwelling house of their masters, and complain of any petty grievance, or ask for little privileges.—There was, however, about this man an air of apprehension and uncertainty, which had just fixed Eugene's attention, when he rushed upon his master and buried in his bosom a large knife, which he had held unobserved in his hand. The unhappy L—— fell from his chair without a groan, and the next instant Eugene was standing over his body. With his right hand he had caught a knife from the table, and in his left he held a chair, with which he parried a blow aimed at him by the slave. Afraid to contend singly against such resistance, and confounded perhaps by his own success in the attempt upon his master's life, the negro turned and retreated through the door at which he had entered. A single glance into the portico showed Eugene that it was filled with negroes, and the truth flashed at once upon his mind. To lock and barricade the door, to snatch a candle from the table, and hurry his aunt and cousin up the staircase, which ascended from the saloon, was to Eugene but the work of a moment.—There was a small closet at the head of the stairs, which Mons. L—— had devoted to his collection of arms, for which he had a singular fondness. It was no time to search for keys. With the wild energy of despair, Eugene threw himself against the door. It gave way, and he was precipitated headlong into the close, among rattling pistols and fowling pieces, and flasks and bags of ammunition. He selected two double barrel guns, and a musket, which by its large calibre, was peculiarly fitted for its purpose. He loaded them heavily with swan shot, and took a position from which he could command a view of the whole stairs.

The negroes in the meantime had not been idle. They had broken down the door with axes, and were now spreading themselves through the lower apartments of the building. Eugene could hear their muttered threats, which gradually swelled into oaths and shouts, as they met with no resistance, and were unable to find their victims. The light in the upper story at length caught their attention. 'They are there! they are there!' was shouted from one to another, and immediately their heavy steps were heard upon the stairs. His heart throbbing with intense anxiety, but not with fear, Eugene watched their advance.—He waited till they reached the first landing place; and then, while the foremost were crowded together by the turn of the stairs, he fired into the thick mass of woolly heads, with both barrels of his fowling piece. The deafening reverberations of the report, and the thick volumes of smoke, prevented Eugene from ascertaining at once the effect of his fire. Luckily there was an open window in front of the staircase, through which a fresh breeze was now blowing. The smoke dispersed almost immediately, and discovered the negroes crowded up the stairs in the wildest disorder. Some were endeavoring to support and assist the wounded; some were struggling to force their way down through those below them; and others were looking upward, in a state of confusion and dismay, which prevented them from advancing and retreating. Another volley from Eugene sent the dying, wounded and unhurt, headlong together down the stairs.

There was for some time a comparative stillness in the house. Some of the wounded were dragged from the stairs, and others were left to perish where they had fallen. Their groans were now almost the only noise that was heard.—The spirit of the negroes seemed for the present to be completely quelled. They moved as if afraid of the noise of their own steps, and spoke only in whispers. They seemed at length to collect themselves into a room in which there was a case of liquors. A noise was heard, which Eugene conceived to be the wrenching open of the locks. 'The madness of intoxication,' thought he, 'will now be added to the brutal passions of these wretches.'

We have said that in his intercourse with the world, there was about Eugene an air of reserve, which might almost have been taken for listless indifference to what was passing around him. But his manner was now changed. The latent enthusiasm of his character was completely roused. As the night wind blew aside the dark hair from his lofty forehead, its lines spoke of one whose element was danger. His eyes flashed from under his brow, but their fire was that of collectedness and resolution. He was fully alive to all the perils of his situation, and prepared to use every human means to avert them. There was a flush upon his cheek and a proud curl upon his lips which almost amounted to a smile. But for his anxious glances towards Theresa, it might have been supposed from his countenance alone, that he was in a state of positive enjoyment: far happier than when engaged in the rustic fetes of the Island, silent and lonely, and indifferent to the noisy folly and childish revelry of those around them.

In person as well as character, Theresa was strikingly alike her lover. Her mother had buried her face in the bed of the room in which Eugene had placed them, and was apparently stupified by terror.—But Theresa stood near the open door and gazed upon Eugene. Her hands were clasped, and she was pale and motionless as a statue. But there was firmness and self-possession in her countenance: and a proud glance of her eye, showed that even in that hour of fearful peril, she could sympathize with the spirit of her lover.

The negroes in the meantime had been preparing themselves, by intoxication, for another attack. Their silence had gradually yielded to a confused mixture of voices which was now swelled into a riotous tumult. They were evidently again approaching, with imprecations of vengeance upon Eugene. They paused a moment at the foot of the stairs, and were heard encouraging each other to be foremost in the attack. They again rushed forward in a tumultuous body, but they were only half reassured. They paused voluntarily before reaching the fatal landing place, and a single fire from Eugene was sufficient to drive them back. In this attempt, however, their loss was trifling, and they still remained assembled at the foot of the stairs. One of them now called to Eugene, and demanded a parley. It was their apparent leader; the same who had murdered Mons. L——. He ascended the stairs until he had reached the first landing. 'Stop,' said Eugene, 'you are near enough: let me hear what you have to propose.' The negro was about half intoxicated. He had little to say, except reiterated threats of vengeance against Eugene, if he should persevere in his resistance. 'We will fire the house,' he added, finally, 'if we cannot subdue you in any other way.'

'We are determined to perish in the flames,' replied Eugene, 'rather than trust ourselves in your hands. And remember,' he added, 'that you are in sight of the town of ———. A fire must alarm the inhabitants and bring down a body of troops upon you.'

The negro seemed struck by this reasoning, and was silent. 'If you will give up the women,' he at length resumed.

'I will fire upon the messenger who dares to name such terms to me again,' interrupted Eugene, involuntarily raising his gun. The negro retreated hastily to his companions.

There was now an affectation of stillness and secrecy in their movements, which led Eugene to apprehend some new mode of attack. He was not disappointed. In a few moments, their leader was seen springing up the stairs: the main body of the negroes following at a distance. It was obviously their aim to distract Eugene's attention. 'I must keep back the crowd, though the,' and cope with the single negro as well as I may.' What we have taken so long to explain, was conveyed to Eugene by a single glance and a single thought. With the rapidity of lightning he fired both his double barrels into the main body, and the next instant their leader was upon him. Eugene had caught up his musket, but there was no time to fire. He succeeded in partly parrying a blow aimed at him by the slave, with a scythe. The weapon, however, entered his left side and glanced against his ribs. Before the stroke could be repeated, the negro received a heavy blow upon his head from the butt of Eugene's musket. He was stunned for an instant, and fell with his body across the balustrade of the stair-case. He was struggling to recover himself, when Eugene, by another blow, hurled him from his precarious situation. He fell heavily to the lower floor, and lay without motion. The main body of the negroes had been driven back by Eugene's fire, and had patiently waited the result of his single combat with their leader.

'I have broken my best gun,' was the first thought of Eugene, as he looked at the fragment of the musket which he still held in his hand. 'I am wounded too,' he added, as he now felt, for the first time, the smarting pain of the gash in his side. 'God grant that I may not be seriously hurt: I shall need all my strength to bear me through this fearful night.'

'I must borrow your scarf, Theresa,' he said, stepping into the room in which she stood.

'Are you much hurt?' inquired Theresa, glancing at his bloody vest and raising her eyes anxiously to his face.

'Very slightly,' replied Eugene, drawing the scarf around his body. 'I am only afraid of being weakened by the loss of blood.'

'Let me bind it for you,' said Theresa, taking the ends of the scarf from his hands, 'you can reload your gun.'

The wound was soon bound, and the guns re-loaded. Eugene stationed himself once more at the head of the stairs. All was now still. The negroes had not been heard of since the fall of their leader.—With an anxious heart Eugene remained at his post. Hour after hour passed away, and still no sound was heard, but the faint groans of the wounded, and the slow measured dropping of blood from the staircase, which struck upon Eugene's ear, like the ticking of a death-watch.—His strength was exhausted, and his spirit almost broken by anxiety and fatigue, joined to the sick faintness and burning thirst produced by his wound. He felt repeatedly that he was on the point of swooning. By a powerful exertion of the will, like that with which a drowsy man arouses himself from slumber, he succeeded in rallying his faculties and preserving himself from falling. At length the sound of steps was heard once more in the saloon. A single figure ascended the stairs, and looked anxiously upward. 'They are white men!' exclaimed Eugene, and fell senseless to the floor.—When he recovered he was lying upon a bed, and Louis L——, the brother of Theresa, was leaning over him. This young man resided in a neighboring town, for the more convenient prosecution of his studies. The insurrection had extended alike to town and country, and Louis had escaped with difficulty. He had hurried to his father's house, where the first object that met his eye was his father's corpse.

'Are you able to travel?' said he to Eugene, as the latter raised himself upon the bed.

Eugene replied in the affirmative.

'Shall we make for the mountain or sea-shore?'

'The sea-shore, by all means,' replied Eugene, 'we may get on board of a vessel, and reach the U. States.'

'We are going to a land of strangers,' said Theresa, 'let me get my own and my mother's jewels.'

While they were making their preparations, Eugene removed the body of Theresa's father to an adjoining room. They would have been compelled to pass it in leaving the house. The young men bore the females in their arms over the stairs, cumbered as they were with dead bodies and slippery with blood.

'My father!' exclaimed Theresa, in the thrilling tones of filial grief, as she passed the place where he had fallen.

There were two houses which it was necessary that our party should pass, in order to reach the sea shore. By a small circuit they were able to keep at some distance from the first. It was on fire, and the negroes were dancing around it with the wild gestures of demons. They were compelled to pass immediately in front of the other house. As they approached, they found that it was lighted. Eugene stopped with the females, and Louis went forward to reconnoitre. He advanced to a window of the room, in which the light was burning. All was still within. On the hearth lay the corpse of an infant. Its fractured skull, and the revolting stains upon the chimney piece, showed too plainly the mode of its death. Near the centre of the room lay the corpse of a girl of eighteen. 'Poor Maria!' thought Louis, as he recognised his partner at the last fete. Near to the door was the body of Maria's father. He moved while Louis was looking into the room. He made an effort to raise himself upon his elbow, but failed; another, and he succeeded. He passed his hand across his bloody face to wipe away the clotted gore from his eyes. The hand of death was upon him, yet he struggled to gain a view of the objects before him. Apparently he succeeded, for he sunk back with a groan, and moved no more. Louis hastened to his companions, and they reached the sea shore in safety.

There is a huge cliff in this part of St. Domingo, which hangs over the sea, with a small margin of sand between its base and the water. In the face of the rock, Eugene and Louis in one of their fowling expeditions had discovered a cave; small at its entrance, but increasing in size, and extending to some distance in the body of the rock. In this cave the whole party was safely concealed, just at the dawn of day.

My tale is nearly told. The increasing light discovered to Eugene several vessels in view. He was fortunate enough to attract the notice of the nearest of them, which proved to be bound for N. York.

Eugene and Theresa were married of course, soon after they reached the United States. They may still be found, by any one who will take the trouble to search for them, living in honored old age in one of the fairest valleys of our western country. B. B.

From the Detroit Gazette.

UNCOMMON SELF-POSSESSION.

On the banks of the Naugatuck, a rapid stream which rises in, and flows through a very, mountainous part of the state of Connecticut, a few years since lived a respectable family by the name of B——. *The father, though not a wealthy, was a respectable man. He had fought the battles* of his country in the Revolution, and from his familiarity with the scenes of danger and peril, he had learned that it is always more prudent to preserve and affect the air of confidence in danger, than to betray signs of fear, and especially so, since his conduct might have great influence on the character of those about him.

He had occasion to send a little son across the river to the house of a relation, on an errand, and as there was no bridge, the river must be forded. The lad was familiar with every part of the fording place, and when the water was low, which was at this time the case, could cross without danger. But he had scarcely arrived at his place of destination, and done his errand, when suddenly, as is frequently the case in mountainous countries, the heavens became black with clouds, the wind blew with great violence, and the rain fell in torrents; it was near night and became exceedingly dark.

By the kindness of his friends he was persuaded to relinquish his design of returning in the evening and returning in the morning. The father suspected the cause of the delay and was not over anxious on account of any accident that might happen him during the night. But he knew that he had taught his son to render the most prompt obedience to his father's commands and that as he possessed a daring and fearless spirit, and it would never be restrained by force, he would, as soon as it would be sufficiently light in the morning, attempt to ford the river on his return. He knew also that the immense quantity of water that appeared to be falling, would by morning cause the river to rise to a considerable height, and make it dangerous even for a man in the full possession of strength and fortitude, to venture to cross it. He therefore passed a sleepless night, anticipating, with a father's feelings, what might befal his child in the morning.

The day dawned, the storm had ceased; the wind was still and nothing was heard but the roar of the river. The rise of the river exceeded even the father's expectations, and no sooner was it sufficiently light to enable him to distinguish objects across it, than he placed himself on the bank to watch the approach of his son, who arrived at the opposite shore just at the same time and was beginning to enter the stream. All the father's feelings were roused into action, for he knew that his son was in the most imminent danger. He had proceeded too far to return: in fact to go forward or return was to incur the same peril.

His horse had arrived in the deepest part of the channel and was struggling against the current, down which he was rapidly hurried, and apparently making but little progress towards the shore.—The boy became alarmed, and raising his eyes towards the landing place he discovered his father! He exclaimed, almost frantic with fear, O! I shall drown, I shall drown! "No!" exclaimed the father in a stern and resolute tone, and dismissing for a moment his feelings of tenderness, "If you do I will whip you to death; cling to your horse." The son who feared a father more than the raging elements, obeyed his command, and the noble animal, on which he was mounted, struggling for some time, carried him safe to shore.

'My son,' said the father, bursting into tears, 'remember hereafter, that in danger you must possess fortitude, and determining to survive, cling to the last hope.—Had I addressed you with the tenderness and fear which I felt, your fate was inevitable; you would have been carried away in the current, and I have seen you no more.'

Honorable Principle in an Indian.

An Indian being among his white neighbors, asked for a little tobacco to smoke; and one of them having some loose in his pocket, gave him a handful. The day following, the Indian came back, inquiring for the person who gave the tobacco, and saying he had found a shilling among it. Being told that it was given him, and that he might as well keep it, he answered, pointing to his breast, "I got a good man and a bad man, here; and the bad man says to me, why he gave it to thee, and it is thy own now. The good man say, that not right, the tobacco is thine, —not the money. The bad man say, never mind, thou has gotten it,—go buy some dram. The good man say, no, no! thou must not do so, that wrong: so I don't know what to do, and I think I go to sleep; but the good man and the bad man keep talking to me all night, and trouble me: so now I bring the money back to the owner,—I feel good."——

Some may call the Indian's "*good man,*" the moral principle; and his "*bad man,*" the devil: others denominate one, a divine principle of light and grace; and the other, the reasonings of covetousness or selfishness. Whatever diversity of names may exist, the thing itself is the same in all, where due attention is given to it, and the mind yields to that which is discovered to be good.—The apostle says, "the flesh lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit against the flesh, and those are contrary, one to the other." So the Indian found them, but he exercised his free choice wisely and yielded to the principle of "doing justly:" and then he could say as the result of his obedience, "I feel good;" that is, he felt peaceful and happy, as the result of conscious rectitude.

Reader, follow this example on all occasions where the principles of doing justly, loving mercy, and walking humbly, are opposed by the propensities or inclinations of nature, and thou shalt also 'feel good.'

Something to eat.—Mr. Brooks of the Portland Advertiser writes thus, under date of New Orleans, April 23d: "I am pleased with every thing—pleased, perhaps, because I was rejoiced to be out of the wilds of Alabama, to breathe a free air—and to get something to eat than hog, shoat, knuckle, jowl, pig and bacon.—Heaven forgive me for the hogs I have eaten during twenty days. The woods are full of them. Myriads of them run wild like rabbits. I sometimes fancy I must have eaten all—for their very ghosts squeak and gibber around me. A little hominy, a cup of milk, what luxuries to dream of! A terrapin, or a frog would have been a blessing—and yet numbers of the first were creeping over the sand hills, and the swamps resounded with the croaking of the second. But no such luxuries as these are cooked for the weary traveller. In the Creek Nation it was all hog. At Montgomery Union Hotel, it was "the whole hog," greased and grizzled, till the very fat oozed from the pores of the miserable, suffering boarders."

DIED, on the 7th March, at New Ross, Ireland, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, Mr. PETER WALSH, ... celebrated character in the annals of ... perance, and from the commenc... Temperance Institutions in th... an honorary member of ... Temperance Society.

Up to the age of ... most degraded slav... bankrupt in health ... reputation, ... brandy ... For the las...

...eatly, expeditiously, ... with the ... of his work ... shop, where a fit per... the receipt of all work, ... and dispatch. ... persons disposed to patron... business, he pledges him... of his work is not done to ... faction, he will make no charge ... bor. ... tlemen who may please to patron... can have their Clothes returned ... short time. 7t ... 17.

drunkards never polluted his lips—no fatigue, severity of weather, solicitation of friends, or ridicule of foes could seduce him from his fixed determination never again to taste the intoxicating poison. He knew from sad experience the influence of such strong drink, and felt that his safety required, not only a total abstinence from *distilled* spirits, but also from all intoxicating drinks of every description.—When urged by Physicians in extreme illness to taste a little wine, as necessary to preserve life, his abiding answer was, "I am satisfied to die by this disease, if such be the will of God, but I am not satisfied to die of drunkenness, which I well know would be the inevitable consequence of my using any thing stronger than tea, coffee, or milk."

Peter Walsh was the only honorary member of the New Ross Temperance Society. The honor was conferred on him, not because of his wealth, rank or property, but because he was a hero who conquered himself—a liberator from the most ignominious galling bondage that enslaves our countrymen—because he consistently kept the even tenor of his way for above fifty years, an example useful to all and worthy of imitation.

TOOTH ACHE.

It is said in the papers, and of course must be true, that the best remedy for tooth ache which has been yet tried, is a little lime water held in the mouth a few seconds, and that in but few instances has it required the operation to be repeated more than twice before a cure was effected.

We have seen the time within a few weeks, that we would have given the fee simple of all our right in the best lime stone quarry in Montgomery county, for such a remedy. Who has tried the remedy?—*U. S. Gaz.*

Remarkable Fact.—The Staunton (Va.) Spectator of the 24th ult. says: "During a storm, last week, a gentleman of this place who was on one of the roads a few miles from town, distinctly saw a large snake fall from the clouds, into the road, a short distance before him. There was no tree near the spot, and the snake was at a considerable height when he first noticed it. The snake was supposed to be of the water species, and was alive.

It was doubtless taken up in a water-spout or whirlwind.

Barking of Dogs, the Result of Civilization.—Dogs in the state of nature never bark; they simply whine, howl, and growl; this explosive noise is only found among those who are domesticated. Sonnini speaks of the shepherd's dogs in the wilds of Egypt, as not having this faculty; and Columbus found the dogs, which he had previously carried to America, to have lost their propensity to barking.—*Gardiner's Music of Nature.*

A Western Sprout.—Benj. B. Prichard, of Montgomery county, Ky. was born in 1791—being at this time 42 years old—lived temperately and labored hard in his youth—served a tour of military duty, and was taken prisoner during the unfortunate campaign of Winchester in the North, in 1812—at which time he weighed 200 pounds—in August last, he had increased to 450, and being still in a *thriving condition*, now weighs 483 pounds. *Nat. Rep.*

Sutton the Ventriloquist, is said to have won a bet made on one of the river steamboats, that he would induce the engineer to oil some part of the machinery by his ventriloqual powers. First a screaking sound came from the shaft of the water-wheel, the oil-can was immediately in use, but ere that was accomplished the sound came from the piston at every downward stroke. As the oil was about being carried to that part of the engine the trick was explained, & a hearty laugh was joined in by the engineer and spectators. *Albany Adv.*

FRANKLIN, April 26.

A gentleman just from Alabama states, that the little girl—Caroline Hawkins Bullock—who was recently advertised in many of the public prints, as "lost," has been discovered and restored to her almost heartbroken parents. She had been stolen away by some abandoned miscreant who, after blacking and disguising her features so effectually as to prevent detection, had taken her about twenty-five miles from home and sold her as a negro slave.—Can such a tale be true? That ought the human fiend to be held up to the scorn—the contempt, and the ... tion of the whole commun... is bad enough. God...

...to Mr. Agnew's Tavern ... of business, and a very ... deed of ... stand for a Store, (now occupied as such) or almost any business that requires a central and public location.—Price low, and terms easy. To any person wishing to keep Store, he would, if agreeable to both parties, dispose of part of his Stock, and give possession at such time as may be agreed upon. It is generally and correctly believed, that Emmittsburg is one of the best places in Frederick county, Md. for Merchandizing. Address (post-paid)

JACOB SNIDER.

Emmitsburg, June 10. 3m

Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing Office.

ADAMS SENTINEL.

At $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50, if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements, $1 per square for 3 weeks—25 cts. per s. for each cont.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—*Washington.*

VOL. XVII. GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1833. NO. 33.

POETRY.

SONG.

The strains we hear in foreign land,
No echo from the heart can claim;
The chords are swept by stranger's hands,
And kindle in the breast no flame,
Sweet though they be.
No fond remembrance wakes, to fling
Its hallowed influence o'er the chords,
As if a spirit touch'd the string,
Breathing in soft harmonious words,
Wild melody.

The music of our native shore,
A thousand lovely scenes endears;
In magic tones it murmurs o'er
The visions of our early years,
The love of youth.
It wreathes again the flowers we wreath'd,
In childhood's bright unclouded day;
It breathes again the vows we breathed,
At fancy's shrine, when hope was joy,
And whispered truth.

It calls before our mental sight
Dear forms, whose lips are mute;
Sweet sunny eyes, long closed in night,
Warm hearts, now silent as the lute
That charmed our ears.
It thrills the breast with feelings dear,
Too deep for language to impart,
It bids the spirit joy or weep,
In tones which sink into the heart,
And melt in tears.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

A TALE OF ST. DOMINGO.

There seems to be a striking resemblance between slave-holding and volcanic countries. Though the inhabitants may be blessed with every enjoyment depending upon soil and climate, yet in the very bowels of the land there are constantly the elements of destruction. Even while we are most happy and secure, the volcano may be upon the point of bursting forth with overwhelming ruin, which no foresight can anticipate, and no prudence avert. Such was the state of St. Domingo at the opening of my tale; on the eve of that fearful insurrection which consigned so many unsuspecting beings to premature death, or drove them from their homes and kindred to struggle with want in the loneliness of a foreign land.

The hot glaring day had passed, and was succeeded by the soft splendor of a West Indian evening. Monsieur L——, a large proprietor of land and slaves, was sitting at a table in his saloon, looking over some newspapers, which he had just received from a neighboring town. At the other end of the table his wife was engaged in preparations for the evening meal. Before an open window in the same apartment, sat their only daughter, Theresa, with her cousin and accepted lover, Eugene M——.

Eugene was an orphan. At the very beginning of his course through life, he had encountered misfortunes and difficulties, which only his own talents and energy enabled him to surmount. He had met with wrongs and treachery enough from the world to make him prize, at their full value, the purity and single-minded love of Theresa. Young as he was, he had seen much of mankind.—With an ardent disposition and a heart formed for universal love, the fraud and ingratitude of all whom he had trusted had changed his naturally frank bearing to one of haughty coldness. But to Theresa he looked as the only being whom he might love, without danger and reserve. His eyes were now fixed upon her's, with a mixture of pride and affection which was not very far removed from idolatry. The window at which they were seated, was covered with a luxuriant vine, trained under Theresa's direction. The chequered moonlight streamed through it, and the evening breeze rustled among its leaves. With all the congenial beauties of a tropical night around them, the lovers were enjoying that interchange of romantic feeling, which it is so much the fashion to ridicule in this matter of fact country of ours; but which I consider the single green spot, and single sparkling fountain, in the dreary waste of a sordid and selfish world. What they were talking of, heaven only knows. Chance has once or twice made me an unintentional listener to the conversation of lovers. Much as I was interested at the time, I could not afterwards recollect a word that had passed. And I am inclined to think, that their intercourse consisted in the exchange of kind words and tones rather than ideas.

The opening of a door, and the entrance of a tall athletic negro, belonging to M. L——, drew for a moment the attention of all parties. The circumstance in itself was of little importance. It was usual for the negroes after their daily task was completed, to go to the dwelling house of their masters, and complain of any petty grievance, or ask for little privileges.—There was, however, about this man an air of apprehension and uncertainty, which had just fixed Eugene's attention, when he rushed upon his master and buried in his bosom a large knife, which he had held unobserved in his hand. The unhappy L—— fell from his chair without a groan, and the next instant Eugene was standing over his body. With his right hand he had caught a knife from the table, and in his left he held a chair, with which he parried a blow aimed at him by the slave. Afraid to contend singly against such resistance, and confounded perhaps by his own success in the attempt upon his master's life, the negro turned and retreated through the door at which he had entered. A single glance into the portico showed Eugene that it was filled with negroes, and the truth flashed at once upon his mind. To lock and barricade the door, to snatch a candle from the table, and hurry his aunt and cousin up the staircase, which ascended from the saloon, was to Eugene but the work of a moment.—There was a small closet at the head of the stairs, which Mons. L—— had devoted to his collection of arms, for which he had a singular fondness. It was no time to search for keys. With the wild energy of despair, Eugene threw himself against the door. It gave way, and he was precipitated headlong into the close, among rattling pistols and fowling pieces, and flasks and bags of ammunition. He selected two double barrel guns, and a musket, which by its large calibre, was peculiarly fitted for its purpose. He loaded them heavily with swan shot, and took a position from which he could command a view of the whole stairs.

The negroes in the meantime had not been idle. They had broken down the door with axes, and were now spreading themselves through the lower apartments of the building. Eugene could hear their muttered threats, which gradually swelled into oaths and shouts, as they met with no resistance, and were unable to find their victims. The light in the upper story at length caught their attention. 'They are there! they are there!' was shouted from one to another, and immediately their heavy steps were heard upon the stairs. His heart throbbing with intense anxiety, but not with fear, Eugene watched their advance.—He waited till they reached the first landing place; and then, while the foremost were crowded together by the turn of the stairs, he fired into the thick mass of woolly heads, with both barrels of his fowling piece. The deafening reverberations of the report, and the thick volumes of smoke, prevented Eugene from ascertaining at once the effect of his fire. Luckily there was an open window in front of the staircase, through which a fresh breeze was now blowing. The smoke dispersed almost immediately, and discovered the negroes crowded up the stairs in the wildest disorder. Some were endeavoring to support and assist the wounded; some were struggling to force their way down through those below them; and others were looking upward, in a state of confusion and dismay, which prevented them from advancing and retreating. Another volley from Eugene sent the dying, wounded and unhurt, headlong together down the stairs.

There was for some time a comparative stillness in the house. Some of the wounded were dragged from the stairs, and others were left to perish where they had fallen. Their groans were now almost the only noise that was heard.—The spirit of the negroes seemed for the present to be completely quelled. They moved as if afraid of the noise of their own steps, and spoke only in whispers. They seemed at length to collect themselves into a room in which there was a case of liquors. A noise was heard, which Eugene conceived to be the wrenching open of the locks. 'The madness of intoxication,' thought he, 'will now be added to the brutal passions of these wretches.'

We have said that in his intercourse with the world, there was about Eugene an air of reserve, which might almost have been taken for listless indifference to what was passing around him. But his manner was now changed. The latent enthusiasm of his character was completely roused. As the night wind blew aside the dark hair from his lofty forehead, its lines spoke of one whose element was danger. His eyes flashed from under his brow, but their fire was that of collectedness and resolution. He was fully alive to all the perils of his situation, and prepared to use every human means to avert them. There was a flush upon his cheek and a proud curl upon his lips which almost amounted to a smile. But for his anxious glances towards Theresa, it might have been supposed from his countenance alone, that he was in a state of positive enjoyment; far happier than when engaged in the rustic fetes of the Island, silent and lonely, and indifferent to the noisy folly and childish revelry of those around them.

In person as well as character, Theresa was strikingly alike her lover. Her mother had buried her face in the bed of the room in which Eugene had placed them, and was apparently stupified by terror.—But Theresa stood near the open door and gazed upon Eugene. Her hands were clasped, and she was pale and motionless as a statue. But there was firmness and self-possession in her countenance; and a proud glance of her eye, showed that even in that hour of fearful peril, she could sympathize with the spirit of her lover.

The negroes in the meantime had been preparing themselves, by intoxication, for another attack. Their silence had gradually yielded to a confused mixture of voices which was now swelled into a riotous tumult. They were evidently again approaching, with imprecations of vengeance, upon Eugene. They paused a moment at the foot of the stairs, and were heard encouraging each other to be foremost in the attack. They again rushed forward in a tumultuous body, but they were only half re-assured. They paused voluntarily before reaching the fatal landing place, and a single fire from Eugene was sufficient to drive them back. In this attempt, however, their loss was trifling, and they still remained assembled at the foot of the stairs. One of them now called to Eugene, and demanded a parley. It was their apparent leader; the same who had murdered Mons. L——. He ascended the stairs until he had reached the first landing. 'Stop,' said Eugene, 'you are near enough; let me hear what you have to propose.' The negro was about half intoxicated. He had little to say, except reiterated threats of vengeance against Eugene, if he should persevere in his resistance. 'We will fire the house,' he added, finally, 'if we cannot subdue you in any other way.'

'We are determined to perish in the flames,' replied Eugene, 'rather than trust ourselves in your hands. And remember,' he added, 'that you are in sight of the town of ———. A fire must alarm the inhabitants and bring down a body of troops upon you.'

The negro seemed struck by this reasoning, and was silent. 'If you will give up the women,' he at length resumed.

'I will fire upon the messenger who dares to name such terms to me again,' interrupted Eugene, involuntarily raising his gun. The negro retreated hastily to his companions.

There was now an affectation of stillness and secrecy in their movements, which led Eugene to apprehend some new mode of attack. He was not disappointed. In a few moments, their leader was seen springing up the stairs; the main body of the negroes following at a distance. It was obviously their aim to distract Eugene's attention. 'I must keep back the crowd, though the,' 'and cope with the single negro as well as I may.' What we have taken so long to explain, was conveyed to Eugene by a single glance and a single thought. With the rapidity of lightning he fired both his double barrels into the main body, and the next instant their leader was upon him. Eugene had caught up his musket, but there was no time to fire. He succeeded in partly parrying a blow aimed at him by the slave, with a scythe. The weapon, however, entered his left side and glanced against his ribs. Before the stroke could be repeated, the negro received a heavy blow upon his head from the butt of Eugene's musket. He was stunned for an instant, and fell with his body across the balustrade of the stair-case. He was struggling to recover himself, when Eugene, by another blow, hurled him from his precarious situation. He fell heavily to the lower floor, and lay without motion. The main body of the negroes had been driven back by Eugene's fire, and had patiently waited the result of his single combat with their leader.

'I have broken my best gun,' was the first thought of Eugene, as he looked at the fragment of the musket which he still held in his hand. 'I am wounded too,' he added, as he now felt, for the first time, the smarting pain of the gash in his side. 'God grant that I may not be seriously hurt; I shall need all my strength to bear me through this fearful night.'

'I must borrow your scarf, Theresa,' he said, stepping into the room in which she stood.

'Are you much hurt?' inquired Theresa, glancing at his bloody vest and raising her eyes anxiously to his face.

'Very slightly,' replied Eugene, drawing the scarf around his body. 'I am only afraid of being weakened by the loss of blood.'

'Let me bind it for you,' said Theresa,' taking the ends of the scarf from his hands, 'you can reload your gun.'

The wound was soon bound, and the guns re-loaded. Eugene stationed himself once more at the head of the stairs. All was now still. The negroes had not been heard of since the fall of their leader.—With an anxious heart Eugene remained at his post. Hour after hour passed away, and still no sound was heard, but the faint groans of the wounded, and the slow measured dropping of blood from the staircase, which struck upon Eugene's ear, like the ticking of a death-watch.—His strength was exhausted, and his spirit almost broken by anxiety and fatigue, joined to the sick faintness and burning thirst produced by his wound. He felt repeatedly that he was on the point of swooning. By a powerful exertion of the will, like that with which a drowsy man arouses himself from slumber, he succeeded in rallying his faculties and preserving himself from falling. At length the sound of steps was heard once more in the saloon. A single figure ascended the stairs, and looked anxiously upward. 'They are white men!' exclaimed Eugene, and fell senseless to the floor.—When he recovered he was lying upon a bed, and Louis L——, the brother of Theresa, was leaning over him. This young man resided in a neighboring town, for the more convenient prosecution of his studies. The insurrection had extended alike to town and country, and Louis had escaped with difficulty. He had hurried to his father's house, where the first object that met his eye was his father's corpse.

'Are you able to travel,' said he to Eugene, as the latter raised himself upon the bed.

Eugene replied in the affirmative.

'Shall we make for the mountain or sea shore?'

'The sea shore, by all means,' replied Eugene, 'we may get on board of a vessel, and reach the U. States.'

'We are going to a land of strangers,' said Theresa, 'let me get my own and my mother's jewels.'

While they were making their preparations, Eugene removed the body of Theresa's father to an adjoining room. They would have been compelled to pass it in leaving the house. The young men bore the females in their arms over the stairs, cumbered as they were with dead bodies and slippery with blood.

'My father!' exclaimed Theresa, in the thrilling tones of filial grief, as she passed the place where he had fallen.

There were two houses which it was necessary that our party should pass, in order to reach the sea shore. By a small circuit they were able to keep at some distance from the first. It was on fire, and the negroes were dancing around it with the wild gestures of demons. They were compelled to pass immediately in front of the other house. As they approached, they found that it was lighted. Eugene stopped with the females, and Louis went forward to reconnoitre. He advanced to a window of the room, in which the light was burning. All was still within. On the hearth lay the corpse of an infant. Its fractured skull, and the revolting stains upon the chimney piece, showed too plainly the mode of its death. Near the centre of the room lay the corpse of a girl of eighteen. 'Poor Maria!' thought Louis, as he recognised his partner at the last fete. Near to the door was the body of Maria's father. He moved while Louis was looking into the room. He made an effort to raise himself upon his elbow, but failed; another, and he succeeded. He passed his hand across his bloody face to wipe away the clotted gore from his eyes. The hand of death was upon him, yet he struggled to gain a view of the objects before him. Apparently he succeeded, for he sunk back with a groan, and moved no more. Louis hastened to his companions, and they reached the sea shore in safety.

There is a huge cliff in this part of St. Domingo, which hangs over the sea, with a small margin of sand between its base and the water. In the face of the rock, Eugene and Louis in one of their fowling expeditions had discovered a cave; small at its entrance, but increasing in size, and extending to some distance in the body of the rock. In this cave the whole party was safely concealed, just at the dawn of day.

My tale is nearly told. The increasing light discovered to Eugene several vessels in view. He was fortunate enough to attract the notice of the nearest of them, which proved to be bound for N. York.

Eugene and Theresa were married of course, soon after they reached the United States. They may still be found, by any one who will take the trouble to search for them, living in honored old age in one of the fairest valleys of our western country. B. B.

From the Detroit Gazette.

UNCOMMON SELF-POSSESSION.

On the banks of the Naugatuck, a rapid stream which rises in, and flows through a very mountainous part of the state of Connecticut, a few years since lived a respectable family by the name of B——. The father, though not a wealthy, was a respectable man. He had fought the battles of his country in the Revolution, and from his familiarity with the scenes of danger and peril, he had learned that it is always more prudent to preserve and affect the air of confidence in danger, than to betray signs of fear, and especially so, since his conduct might have great influence on the character of those about him.

He had occasion to send a little son across the river to the house of a relation, on an errand, and as there was no bridge, the river must be forded. The lad was familiar with every part of the fording place, and when the water was low, which was at this time the case, could cross without danger. But he had scarcely arrived at his place of destination, and done his errand, when suddenly, as is frequently the case in mountainous countries, the heavens became black with clouds, the wind blew with great violence, and the rain fell in torrents; it was near night and became exceedingly dark.

By the kindness of his friends he was persuaded to relinquish his design of returning in the evening and returning in the morning. The father suspected the cause of the delay and was not over anxious on account of any accident that might happen him during the night. But he knew that he had taught his son to render the most obsequious obedience to his father's commands; and that as he possessed a daring and fearless spirit, and it would never be restrained by force, he would, as soon as it would be sufficiently light in the morning, attempt to ford the river on his return. He knew also, that the immense quantity of water that appeared to be falling, would by morning cause the river to rise to a considerable height, and make it dangerous even for a man in the full possession of strength and fortitude, to attempt to cross it. He therefore passed a sleepless night, anticipating, with a father's feelings, what might befal his child in the morning.

The day dawned, the storm had ceased; the wind was still, and nothing was heard but the roar of the river. The rise of the river exceeded even the father's expectations, and no sooner was it sufficiently light to enable him to distinguish objects across it, than he placed himself on the bank to watch the approach of his son, who arrived at the opposite shore just at the same time and was beginning to enter the stream. All the father's feelings were roused into action, for he knew that his son was in the most imminent danger. He had proceeded too far to return; in fact to go forward or return was to incur the same peril.

His horse had arrived in the deepest part of the channel and was struggling against the current, down which he was rapidly hurried, and apparently making but little progress towards the shore.—The boy became alarmed, and raising his eyes towards the landing place he discovered his father! He exclaimed, almost frantic with fear, O! I shall drown, I shall drown! "No!" exclaimed the father in a stern and resolute tone, and dismissing for a moment his feelings of tenderness, "If you do I will whip you to death; cling to your horse." The son who feared a father more than the raging elements, obeyed his command, and the noble animal, on which he was mounted, struggling for some time, carried him safe to shore.

'My son,' said the father, bursting into tears, 'remember hereafter, that in danger you must possess fortitude, and determining to survive, cling to the last hope.—Had I addressed you with the tenderness and fear which I felt, your fate was inevitable; you would have been carried away in the current, and I have seen you no more.'

Honorable Principle in an Indian.

An Indian being among his white neighbors, asked for a little tobacco to smoke; and one of them having some loose in his pocket, gave him a handful. The day following, the Indian came back, inquiring for the person who gave the tobacco, and saying he had found a shilling among it. Being told that it was given him, and that he might as well keep it, he answered, pointing to his breast, "I got a good man and a bad man, here; and the bad man says to me, why he gave it to thee, and it is thy own now. The good man say, that not right, the tobacco is thine,—not the money. The bad man say, never mind, thou has gotten it,—go buy some dram. The good man say, no, no! thou must not do so, that wrong: so I don't know what to do, and I think I go to sleep; but the good man and the bad man keep talking to me all night, and trouble me: so now I bring the money back to the owner,—I feel good."——

Some may call the Indian's "*good man*," the moral principle; and his "*bad man*," the devil: others denominate one, a divine principle of light and grace; and the other, the reasonings of covetousness or selfishness. Whatever diversity of names may exist, the thing itself is the same in all, where due attention is given to it, and the mind yields to that which is discovered to be good.—The apostle says, "the flesh lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit against the flesh, and those are contrary, one to the other." So the Indian found them, but he exercised his free choice wisely and yielded to the principle of "doing justly:" and then he could say as the result of his obedience, "I feel good;" that is, he felt peaceful and happy, as the result of conscious rectitude.

Reader, follow this example on all occasions where the principles of doing justly, loving mercy, and walking humbly, are opposed by the propensities or inclinations of nature, and thou shalt also 'feel good.'

Something to eat.—Mr. Brooks of the Portland Advertiser writes thus, under date of New Orleans, April 23d: "I am pleased with every thing—pleased, perhaps, because I was rejoiced to be out of the wilds of Alabama, to breathe a free air—and to get something to eat than hog, shoat, knuckle, jowl, pig and bacon.—Heaven forgive me for the hogs I have eaten during twenty days. The woods are full of them. Myriads of them run wild like rabbits. I sometimes fancy I must have eaten all—for their very ghosts squeak and gibber around me. A little hominy, a cup of milk, what luxuries to dream of! A terrapin, or a frog would have been a blessing—and yet numbers of the first were creeping over the sand hills, and the swamps resounded with the croaking of the second. But no such luxuries as these are cooked for the weary traveller. In the Creek Nation it was all hog. At Montgomery Union Hotel, it was "the whole hog," greased and grizzled, till the very fat oozed from the pores of the miserable, suffering boarders."

DIED, on the 7th March, at New Ross, Ireland, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, Mr. PETER WALSH, [illegible] celebrated character in the annals of [illegible] perance, and from the commence[illegible] Temperance Institutions in th[illegible] an honorary member of [illegible] Temperance Society.

Up to the age of [illegible] most degraded slav[illegible] bankrupt in healt[illegible] reputation, havin[illegible] hateful vice squ[illegible] trimony, and [illegible] treme penury [illegible] ly credible, [illegible] consumed in [illegible] brandy befor[illegible] For the las[illegible] drunkards never polluted his lips—no fatigue, severity of weather, solicitation of friends, or ridicule of foes could seduce him from his fixed determination never again to taste the intoxicating poison. He knew from sad experience the influence of such strong drink, and felt that his safety required, not only a total abstinence from *distilled* spirits, but also from all intoxicating drinks of every description.—When urged by Physicians in extreme illness to taste a little wine, as necessary to preserve life, his abiding answer was, "I am satisfied to die by this disease, if such be the will of God, but I am not satisfied to die of drunkenness, which I well know would be the inevitable consequence of my using any thing stronger than tea, coffee, or milk."

Peter Walsh was the only honorary member of the New Ross Temperance Society. The honor was conferred on him, not because of his wealth, rank or property, but because he was a hero who conquered himself—a liberator from the most ignominious galling bondage that enslaves our countrymen—because he consistently kept the even tenor of his way for above fifty years, an example useful to all and worthy of imitation.

TOOTH ACHE.

It is said in the papers, and of course must be true, that the best remedy for tooth ache which has been yet tried, is a little lime water held in the mouth a few seconds, and that in but few instances has it required the operation to be repeated more than twice before a cure was effected.

We have seen the time within a few weeks, that we would have given the fee simple of all our right in the best lime stone quarry in Montgomery county, for such a remedy. Who has tried the remedy?—*U. S. Gaz.*

Remarkable Fact.—The Staunton (Va.) Spectator of the 24th ult. says: "During a storm, last week, a gentleman of this place who was on one of the roads a few miles from town, distinctly saw a large snake fall from the clouds, into the road, a short distance before him. There was no tree near the spot, and the snake was at a considerable height when he first noticed it. The snake was supposed to be of the water species, and was alive.

It was doubtless taken up in a water-spout or whirlwind.

Barking of Dogs, the Result of Civilization.—Dogs in the state of nature never bark; they simply whine, howl, and growl; this explosive noise is only found among those who are domesticated. Sonnini speaks of the shepherd's dogs in the wilds of Egypt, as not having this faculty; and Columbus found the dogs, which he had previously carried to America, to have lost their propensity to barking.—*Gardiner's Music of Nature.*

A Western Sprout.—Benj. B. Prichard, of Montgomery county, Ky. was born in 1791—being at this time 42 years old—lived temperately and labored hard in his youth—served a tour of military duty, and was taken prisoner during the unfortunate campaign of Winchester in the North, in 1812—at which time he weighed 200 pounds—in August last, he had increased to 450, and being still in a *thriving condition*, now weighs 483 pounds.
Nat. Rep.

Sutton the Ventriloquist, is said to have won a bet made on one of the river steamboats, that he would induce the engineer to oil some part of the machinery by his ventriloqual powers. First a screaking sound came from the shaft of the water-wheel, the oil-can was immediately in use, but ere that was accomplished the sound came from the piston at every downward stroke. As the oil was about being carried to that part of the engine the trick was explained, & a hearty laugh was joined in by the engineer and spectators.
Albany Adv.

FRANKLIN, April 26.

A gentleman just from Alabama states, that the little girl—Caroline Hawkins Bullock—who was recently advertised in many of the public prints, as "lost," has been discovered and restored to her almost heartbroken parents. She had been stolen away by some abandoned miscreant who, after blacking and disguising her features so effectually as to prevent detection, had taken her about twenty-five miles from home and sold her as a negro slave.—Can such a tale be true? Then ought the human fiend to be held up to the scorn—the contempt, and [illegible] tion of the whole commu[illegible] is bad enough, God [illegible] deed of sa[illegible]

[illegible] to Mr. Agnew's Tav[illegible] of business, and a very [illegible] stand for a Store, (now occupied as such) or almost any business that requires a central and public location.—Price low, and terms easy. To any person wishing to keep Store, he would, if agreeable to both parties, dispose of a part of his Stock, and give possession at such time as may be agreed upon. It is generally and correctly believed, that Emmittsburg is one of the best places in Frederick county, Md. for Merchandizing. Address (post-paid)

JACOB SNIDER.

Emmittsburg, June 10. 3m

[illegible] persons disposed to patron[illegible] business, he pledges him[illegible] of his work is not done to [illegible] faction, he will make no charge [illegible] labor.

[illegible] demen who may please to patron[illegible] can have their Clothes returned [illegible] hort time.

[illegible] ne 17. 3t

☞Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office.

BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber has, in addition to his Apothecary and Drug Store, added a Large and General Assortment of

Classical, Theological, & Miscellaneous Books,

which, he flatters himself, he can sell on most reasonable terms. His Books consist, in part, of the following works:—

Gould's Adams' Latin Grammar,
Jacob's Latin Reader,
" Greek do.
Mair's Introduction,
Ainsworth's Diction'y
American 1st class Book,
Colburn's Sequel,
Woodbridge and Willard's Geo. & Atlas,
Adams' do.
Woodbridge's do.
Cummings' do.
Webster's Dictionary and Walker's,
Paley's Philosophy,
Hedge's Logic,
Greek Lexicon—Donegan's,
Fulson's Livii,
Gould's Virgil,
Cornelius Nepos,
Anthon's Sallust,
Classical Dictionary,
Colburn's Algebra,
Grummere's Surveying,
Gould's Horace,
Tytler's History,
Conversations on Chemistry, by Jones,
Græca Majora,
Virgil Delphini,
Cæsar ",
Tacitus,
Cicero,
Titii Livii,
Playfair's Euclid,
Simpson's Euclid,
Roman Antiquities,
Fisk's Greek Exercises
Turner's Chemistry,
Hawney's Mensur'n,
Bonnycastle's do.
German and English Dictionary,
Gibson's Surveying,
Homer's Iliad,
Xenophon,
Lacroix's Algebra,
Buck's Theol. Dict'y,
Watson's Institutes.
Mosheim's Church H.
Murdock's do.
M'Clean's do.
Pilgrim's Progress,
Josephus' Works,
Scott's do.
Burns' do.
Grimshaw's & Scott's Napoleon,
Grimshaw's England, Rome, Un'd States, France & Greece,
Young's Night Tho'ts
Thompson's Seasons,
Paley's Theology Illustrated,
Say's Polit. Economy.
Cavello's Philosophy,
Fenning on Globes,
Lives of Henry Clay, B. Franklin, And'w Jackson, A. Clark, Washington, Patr'k Henry, & Scott,
1st & 2d Book of History for children,
Ironside's Grammar,
Goodrich's U. States,
Rollin's Anc. History.
Grocer's Guide,
Perkins' U. States,
Gray's Med'l Reign,
Allen's Mathematics,
Calculus,
Bowditch's Navigat'n
Vince's Fluxicns,
Trigonometry.
Homer.
Blake's Astronomy,
Parker's Composition,
Kirkham's English Grammar,
Hooper's Med'l Dict'y
Cox's Dispensatory.
Gil Blas,
Classical Speaker,
Lardner's Cyclopedia, sold separate,
Life of a Sailor,
Swallow Barn.
Quinten Derward.
Ivenhoe.
Incognito,
Forsaken.
Bravo.
Village Sermons,
Æsop's Fables. English and Latin,
Venn's Sermons,
Everett's America,
Note on Columbia.
Buchan's Dom. Med.
Campbell's Poems.
Cowper's do.
Bunyan's Holy War.
Tales of a Grandfather, by Scott.
Tales of my Landlord
Evening Tales,
Goldsmith's Nat. Hist
Classical Reader,
Amer'n Farrier, German & English.
Blake's Nat. Phil'es.
Blair's Lectures.
Chalmers' Works.
Byron's do.
Bewick's on Birds and Beasts,
Dict'y of Quotations,
Family Monitor,
Erskine's Speeches,
Faber on the Spirit,
Jones' Church Hist.
Locke on the Understanding,
Plutarch's Lives,
H. Moore's Works,
Moral Science.
T. Moore's Works,
Saints' Rest,
Luther's Sermons,
Mill-wright's Guide,
Leigh Richmond,
Riley's Narrative,
Art of Flower Paint'g
Pocket Bibles & Testaments,
Reference Bibles,
Ladies' Class Books,
Christian Orator.
Mechanics' Compan'n
Varle's Selfinstructor
Universal Gazetteer,
Rise and Progress,
History of the Jews,
Scenes in America, Asia and Europe,
Frugal Housewife,
Locke's Essays,
Vocabulary Testam's,
Small Geographies for Children,
Parley's Tales. of Europe, Asia, and America,
Clarke's Commentary
Scott's do.
Duncan's Lectures,
Taylor's Views of Trades.
Picture of Philadelp'a
Book of Martyrs,
Adams' Dictionary of Religion,
Irving's Columbus,
Harper's Works,
Simpson's Plea,
Renwick on Steam,
Aid to Prophecies,
Carey's Essays,
Brown's Body of Divinity,
Northern Region,
Power of Religion,
Keep Cool,
Univ'l Receipt Book,
History of Turkey,
Eli's 2d Journal,
Parley's Geography for Children.
Elements of Criticism
Tooke's Pantheon,
Rambler.
Sermons to Young Persons,
Bradbury on Baptism,
Romulus,
Mrs. Carey's Letters,
Heeren's Mod. Hist.
Duncan's Reply,
Maps of Pennsylvania
Ready Reckoner
David's Psalms, small
Speller and Definer,
Viri Romæ.
Scott's Discourses,
Men and Manners,
Foster's Penmanship,
Humboldt's Travels.
American Preceptor.
View of Baltimore,
Mrs. Hemans' Poems.
Journal of a Nobleman
Indian Traits,
3 years in N. America
Expositors, by Mrs. Hugh,
Murray's Introduction to English Reader.
" Key to Grammar.
" English Reader.
" Grammar,
" Pronouncing English Reader.
New-York Reader.
Cobb's do. 1, 2, & 3.
American Instructor.
Critical Pronouncing Spelling Book.
Franklin do.
National do.
Webster's do.
Rhiming do.
Jesse's Arithmetic & Key.
Pike's do.
Introduction to Nat'l Spelling Book.
School Bibles & Testaments.
Polyglott Bibles.
Lutheran & Reformed Catechisms, English and German.
Watts' Psalms and Hymns.
Assembly's do.
Stork's Prayer Books. (German)
Lutheran Hymn Book do.
Reformed do. do
Lutheran & Reformed do. do.

English and German Bibles and Testaments of every description, common and fancy binding; also,

LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, & BLANK BOOKS, of every kind, & a general assortment of Primers and Toy Books for children: Slates, best Quills, Writing and Letter Paper of finest quality. Glass, Pocket, & all kinds of Inkstands, &c. &c.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 3. tf

N. B. Any work not herein mentioned, can be procured at the shortest notice—arrangements having been made with one of the most extensive Booksellers in the City. S. H. B.

Splendid Scheme!

One Prize of $20,000,
One of 8,000,
4,000, 3,000, 2,500, 1,780;
AND NO LESS THAN
FIFTY Prizes of $1,000!

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
CLASS NO. 12,
To be drawn in Philadelphia, on
Saturday the 14th of June.
66 Number Lottery—10 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	20,000
1	-	8,000
1	-	4,000
1	-	3,000
1	-	2,500
1	-	1,780
50	-	1,000
61	-	200
56	-	100
112	-	50
112	-	20
2,240	-	19
15,400	-	8

Tickets, $8—Halves, $4;
Other Shares in proportion.
FOR SALE AT
CLARKSON'S.

June 3. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 11,
9 59 39 58 31 51 17 18 14 63

The Vendue Notes

OF the subscriber, have been left in the hands of Mr. *M. C. Clarkson*, Gettysburg, with whom persons indebted are requested to call and settle. If not paid before the *first of July next*, they will be placed in the hands of an Officer for collection.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

June 3. 4t

A Journeyman
CARDER & SPINNER,

WANTED at the Middle-creek Factory, to whom immediate and constant employment will be given.

SAMUEL ARTHUR.

June 3. tf

Best Lancaster Glue,

For Sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 20. tf

FRESH SUPPLY OF
Hard-Ware.

M. C. CLARKSON,

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a very handsome and complete assortment of

HARDWARE,

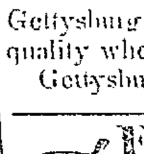
embracing almost every article in his line, which he is determined to offer to his Friends at a small profit.

☞He made, while in the City, a contract for a very large quantity of

NAILS,

which he will sell for Cash, by the Keg, lower than they ever have been sold in Gettysburg: if they are not of the best quality when opened, to be returned.

Gettysburg, April 8. tf



FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
&c. &c. &c.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER

HAS just returned *from Baltimore, with a large assortment of*

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,
Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,
GROCERIES, &C.

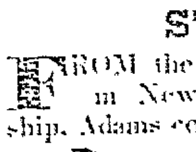
All of which are warranted of the best quality, and will be sold on as moderate terms as at any establishment in Gettysburg. He returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes their patronage may continue.

Gettysburg, May 27. tf

30 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN

FROM the Stable of the Subscriber, in New-Chester, Straban township, Adams county, Pa. on the night of the 11th inst. a



young Bay Mare,

full 16 hands high, four years old, a real trotter, has a white spot on the left side of the jaw, and a particular mark on the left fore knee—a small lump. Any person taking up the Mare and Thief shall have the above Reward, and any person taking up the Mare alone, so that I get her again, shall have a reward of Fifteen Dollars.

JACOB MYERS.

May 13. tf

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

THE Stockholders in the *Gettysburg & Black's Tavern Turnpike Company*, will take notice, that an Election will be held at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Friday the 21st day of June next*, for the purpose of choosing One President, Six Managers, One Treasurer, and such other Officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the affairs of said Company for the ensuing year. By order,

DAVID WILLS, *Sec'y.*

May 20. tc

☞Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office.

New Store.

Miller & Witherow

RESPECTFULLY inform the Citizens of Gettysburg, and the Public generally, that they have OPENED STORE, in the room lately occupied by Danner & Ziegler, at the corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets; and have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

A New & Handsome Assortment of

FRESH GOODS,
AS FOLLOWS:
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
China, Glass & Queensware,
&c. &c. &c.

which have been purchased on the most favorable terms for Cash—and will be sold at a very moderate profit. They invite the Public to call and examine their stock of Goods.

☞All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Gettysburg, April 8. tf

Indian King Hotel.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the above Establishment, situated in Chambersburg-street, Gettysburg, Pa. now occupied by Henry Forry, and formerly by Zephaniah Herbert, Esq. where he is now ready, for the reception of his *OLD CUSTOMERS, TRAVELLERS, &c.*

This House is large and commodious, and every exertion will be made to add to the comfort of his guests.

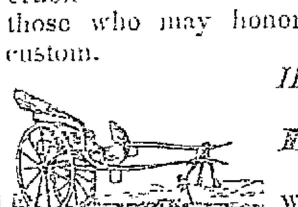
His BAR will always be furnished with the *CHOICEST LIQUORS*, and his Stables attended by the most careful Hostlers.

JACOB SANDERS.

Gettysburg, March 11. tf

Cross-Keys Hotel.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the TAVERN, in East York-street, Gettysburg, recently occupied by Mr. John Ash, and formerly by Philip Heagy, Esq. where every reasonable exertion will be made for the comfort of those who may honor him with their custom.



He has also Removed his ***Livery Stable*** TO THE TAVERN, where HORSES and CARRIAGES will be kept for the accommodation of the Public. ☞Horses kept at Livery by the week, month, or year.

JOHN B. MARSH.

Gettysburg, Sept. 18. tf

WELL-DIGGING.

MOSES BUTLER,

TAKES this opportunity of informing the Citizens of Gettysburg, and the Public generally, that he will attend to the DIGGING OF WELLS in the Town, or in any part of the adjoining country, and will execute all he contracts for, in the best and most permanent manner. He has dug a great many in the country, and, in every instance, has given great satisfaction. He refers those persons who may wish to engage *him for this purpose, to Gen. T. C.* MILLER, or *Mr.* PHILIP WEAVER, of Gettysburg.

April 15. tf

Famous Medicines,

So justly celebrated in all parts of the U. S. for many years past.
Prepared & sold, by the Sole Proprietor.
NOAH RIDGELY, BALTIMORE.

Lee's Famous Anti-Bilious Pills, for the prevention and cure of bilious fevers, &c.
Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops, warranted to cure.
Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application, (without mercury.)
Lee's Nervous Cordial, grand restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the venereal.
Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetters & eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the rheumatism, &c.
Lee's Eye Water. Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops.
Lee's Damask Lip Salve. Lee's Corn Plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches. Lee's Tooth Powder.

Country merchants, and all others who buy on their own account, can obtain them on such liberal terms as will ensure them a large profit.

☞CAUTION.—None are genuine without the maker's name to them. Noah Ridgely, late Michael Lee and Co.

☞Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines, could be given, did our limits permit.

☞The above Famous Medicines are sold in Gettysburg, by SAM'L H. BUEHLER.

Jan. 8. eoa6m

COMET.

A Short-horn Durham Bull,

IS now at my Farm, one mile from Gettysburg. He is a full-blood, out of an Imported Cow.

WM. McCLELLAN.

March 18. tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

FOR the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c. For sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 20. tf

SHERIFFALTY.

Fellow-Citizens of Adams County:

I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing Election—and return my sincere thanks to you for favors already conferred on me.

JACOB SANDERS.

Feb. 25. te

Fellow-Citizens of Adams County:

DESIROUS of being elected your SHERIFF, for the ensuing three years, I respectfully offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I will do the duties of the Office faithfully.

Your obedient servant.
MICHAEL C. CLARKSON.

March 11. te

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I offer myself to your consideration for the Office of

SHERIFF,

at the next General Election. Should I be elected, I pledge my honor to do the duties of that Office with fidelity and impartiality. Your's, very respectfully,

SAMUEL R. BAILEY.

March 11. te

SHERIFFALTY.

GENTLEMEN,

ALTHOUGH I have not had the honor of being heretofore considered by you, as a candidate for any considerable post of trust or profit, yet I am encouraged at this time, to come forward and solicit your suffrages at the ensuing Election for the Office of SHERIFF, for this County. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain it, none can be possessed of a firmer resolution to discharge the duties of that important trust with care, lenity and fidelity, than your faithful servant,

GEORGE W. M'CLELLAN.

April 1. te

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

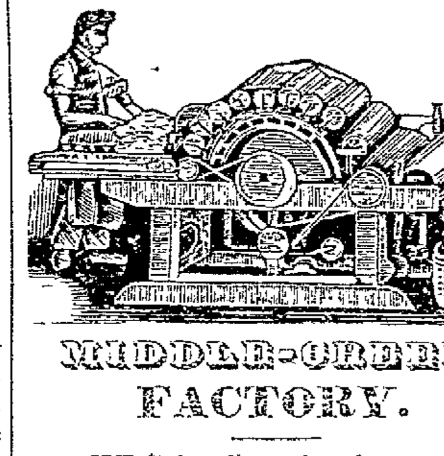
I offer myself to your consideration for the Office of

SHERIFF,

at the next General Election. Should I be elected, I pledge my honor to do the duties of that Office with fidelity and impartiality. Your's, very respectfully,

JAMES BELL, JR.

March 4. te



MIDDLE-CREEK FACTORY.

THE Subscriber takes the present opportunity of returning his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and informs the Public, that he still continues at the well-known *Establishment on Middle-Creek, 2 miles* from Emmittsburg, owned by the Rev. D. Pfoutz, where he will, with the greatest promptness,

Card Wool into Rolls,
OR MANUFACTURE IT INTO
Cloths, Cassinetts, Blankets, and Flannels,

at prices to suit the times. As the Factory is in complete order, he assures all those who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be done in the best manner.

☞For the accommodation of those who live at a distance, Wool and Cloth will be received, after the 10th of May, at the following places, viz.:

Myers' Mill, in Hamiltonban township.
Blythe's Store, in Millerstown.
David Eicker's Mill, on Middle-creek.
David Sheets' (of John) Store, on Marsh-creek.
Epley's Store, on Marsh-creek.
Christian Witmer's, on Tom's-creek.
Black's Mill, on Rock-creek.
Topper's, at the Two Taverns.
Lambert's (formerly Delaplane's) Tavern, near Taney-Town.
Hebbard's Store, in Taney-Town.
Ebne's Store, near Null's Mill.
Capt. Sluss's. Seil's Mill.
Smeltzer's Store, at Monocacy Bridge.
Bingler's Store, in Emmittsburg, &
Miller & Witherow's Store, in Gettysburg:

where he will attend once in every two weeks to receive and deliver work.

N. B. It is requested of those who send Wool to the above places, to be particular to attach their names with written directions therewith, to prevent mistakes.

☞Price of Carding and Manufacturing, as low as at any Factory in the neighborhood.

SAMUEL ARTHUR.

April 22. tf

TEMPERANCE.

A meeting of the "Temperance Society of Gettysburg and its Vicinity," will be held at the Court-house on *Saturday Evening the 8th of June next*, at 7 o'clock—when several Addresses will be delivered, and important business transacted. The citizens generally are respectfully invited to attend.

The Secretary.

May 27. tm

HATS! HATS!

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the liberal encouragement he has received, and informs them that he has *REMOVED HIS SHOP* to Chambersburg-street, directly opposite the Indian King Tavern, now kept by Mr. Jacob Sanders, where he still continues to manufacture and sell all kinds of ***HATS,*** such as

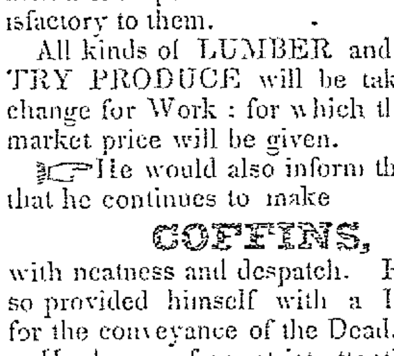
Beaver & Otter Hats, Castors and Rorams, Saxony & Spanish Bodies.

His prices are from $2 to $7. His Hats are substantial and good—also neat and fashionable. All hats that do not wear as warranted, will be reduced in price.—He invites the Public to call and judge for themselves.

WM. W. PAXTON.

Gettysburg, April 29. tf

REMOVAL.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has REMOVED HIS SHOP to the one formerly occupied by John N. Starr, near the Diamond, (entrance at the alley adjoining Mr. Gourley's Tavern) where he will carry on the

CABINET-MAKING,

in all its various branches, and will manufacture and keep on hand a General and Extensive Assortment of first-rate

FURNITURE,

which he will dispose of on as favorable terms as they can be procured at any establishment in the country. He invites those who desire articles in his line, to give him a call; assured that he can furnish them upon terms which will be satisfactory to them.

All kinds of LUMBER and COUNTRY PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for Work: for which the highest market price will be given.

☞He would also inform the Public, that he continues to make

COFFINS,

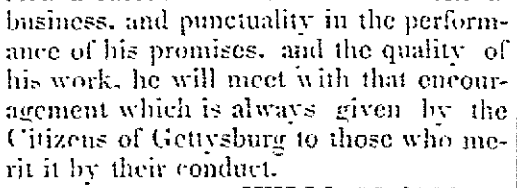
with neatness and despatch. He has also provided himself with a HEARSE for the conveyance of the Dead.

He hopes, from strict attention to business, to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

L. SHARP.

Gettysburg, April 15. tf

Boot & Shoe Making.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business, in the house one door north of Miller and Witherow's Store, (formerly Danner and Ziegler's.) in Balt. street, where he is prepared to manufacture, to order, with the *greatest* promptitude, and *on the* most favorable terms,

ALL KINDS OF
Boots and Shoes,

of the best materials, and in the most fashionable manner. He respectfully solicits the patronage of the Public: and feels assured, that, from his attention to business, and punctuality in the performance of his promises, and the quality of his work, he will meet with that encouragement which is always given by the Citizens of Gettysburg to those who merit it by their conduct.

WILLIAM SIBB.

Gettysburg, April 8. 8t

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have *REMOVED THEIR ESTABLISHMENT* to the house (in Baltimore-street) lately occupied as a Dwelling by Mr. Samuel Fahnestock, adjoining the residence of Andrew G. Miller, Esq. and nearly opposite Mr. James Gourley's Inn, where they are now prepared to carry on the

Tailoring Business,

as usual, in all its various branches.—They receive, quarterly, from Philadelphia, the latest and most approved Fashions for Garments, and also employ the best workmen; which enables them to cut and make up work in the most fashionable and substantial manner.

They will also keep on hand, and offer for sale, a good assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

&c. of all kinds, all of which is made up by themselves, and warranted good.

Having just received a fresh supply of

SUMMER & WINTER
GOODS,

they respectfully invite the Public to call and examine them.

FAUST & SCHWARTZ.

Gettysburg, April 29. tf

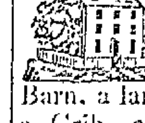
N. B. It is the opinion of many Citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that the Subscribers do not take in work that is bought at other places; but we do respectfully inform them, that we take in all work that is entrusted to us; and if the work is not cut and made up to suit the Customers, it is kept, and other Goods equally good returned in its place.

A FARM FOR SALE,
Called "Fairfield."

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale, his FARM, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa., 7 miles from Gettysburg, on the road leading to Carlisle, containing

188 ACRES, more or less,

of Patented Land. About 35 Acres of good Meadow; about 40 Acres of excellent Timber; and the residue clear. A branch of water runs through the place. The Farm is in good order. The Improvements are a good



2 story Stone House, fronting 59 feet, a good frame Barn, a large double Wagon Shed, with a Crib, a stone Smoke, Bake and Dry House, and other necessary Out-buildings, a well of first-rate water at the kitchen door, also a never-failing well before the house with a pump in it, and an excellent Orchard, of upwards of 300 bearing Fruit Trees; also, a variety of other Fruit Trees.

N. B. Persons wishing to purchase, can be shown the property, by calling on the subscriber, residing on the Farm.

L. L. HINSCH.

May 13. tf

Thrashing Machine.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has purchased the right for Adams county, (with the exception of Straban and Menallen townships,) of *Rufus Humphrey's* Improvement in the THRASHING MACHINE, and is now exhibiting and offers them for sale, either by single rights, or townships. He is aware that many worthless patent rights have been sold to the industrious Pennsylvanians: but the subscriber, being a practical Farmer and a Pennsylvanian, is fully of opinion, that he is employed in the farming interest of this State while offering this machine, and all that is necessary to convince every man of that fact, is, the Machine in operation. It is no model, but of full size, and capable of thrashing 80 or 100 bushels of wheat per day, with the power of one horse—also rye, oats, &c. cleaner than grain is generally thrashed by hand or with horses; it leaves no white caps, and cleans much of the smut from the wheat.

The subscriber most respectfully solicits the public to view the Machine in operation, at the barn of *Michael Saltzgiver*, in Straban township.

PHILIP WEAVER

Gettysburg, Feb. 12. tf

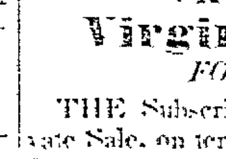
☞The Patent Rights for the counties of Dauphin, Lancaster, Berks, Montgomery, Bucks, Delaware, Chester, Lebanon, Northampton, Northumberland, Columbia, and Luzerne, have been already sold by the proprietor.

CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Adams county, certify, that we have seen the Patent Thrashing Machine, now in the hands of Philip Weaver, in operation, and are fully of opinion, that it is the cheapest and best we have ever seen, and we cheerfully recommend it to our fellow-citizens and the public generally, as well worthy their attention.

Jacob Fidler,	*George Gilbert,*
Geo. Giater,	*Conrad Weaver,*
A. C. Smith,	*W. Minor Hurst,*
Wm. Miller.	*Jacob Ziegler,*
J. Sanders.,	*David Ziegler.*
T. C. Miller.	*George Bercaw.*
Adam Mowry,	

Feb. 12, 1833.



THE
Full-Blooded HORSE,
VETO,
(Belonging to Mr. Key, of Georgetown,)

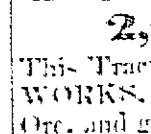
WILL be kept this season, commencing on the 1st of April, and ending on the 29th of June: Mondays, and until 10 o'clock on Tuesdays, at the Tavern of Joseph Lyns, in Woodsborough: Wednesdays, and until 10 o'clock, on Thursdays, at the farm of Francis S. Key, Esq. on Big Pipe-Creek: and Fridays, and until 2 o'clock on Saturdays, at the Stable of Isaac Robinson, in Millerstown. For his Pedigree and other particulars, see Bills.

THOMAS CHANEY.

March 25. tf

VALUABLE
Virginia Lands
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers to sell at Private Sale, on terms which will be an inducement to Capitalists, a Tract of



TIMBER-LAND, situate in Hampshire County, Virginia, containing

2,000 ACRES.

This Tract is well calculated for IRON WORKS, as there is a quantity of Iron Ore, and good streams of water running through it. ☞For a particular description and terms, apply to the subscriber, at Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, Maryland.

F. B. JAMISON.

Nov. 20. tf

Miller's Horse Powder.

AN excellent remedy for Distempers, Founders, Yellow Water, &c. to which Horses are generally liable. It can be recommended particularly to form an appetite, and to loosen the skin.

For sale by
SAM'L. H. BUEHLER, *Druggist.*

April 15. tf

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, for Sale at this Office.

COMMUNICATED.

At a large and highly respectable meeting of the AntiMasonic Republicans of Adams county, convened at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, according to public notice, on Saturday the 8th of June instant, JAMES RENSHAW, Esq. was called to the Chair, and JAMES PATTERSON and DANIEL M. SMYSER, Esqrs. were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been stated to be for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the ensuing Anniversary of American Independence, in a suitable & appropriate manner, by the Anti-Masonic Republicans of the County, and the transaction of such other business as might be submitted—It was then, on motion, unanimously resolved, that Mr. JAS. COOPER be requested to address the meeting on the subject of Masonry; who, thereupon, addressed the meeting in a very forcible and impressive manner, and was listened to with much attention and apparent gratification by a crowded auditory.

Mr. Cooper having closed, it was on motion, *unanimously* resolved that he be requested to furnish a copy of his address for publication.

It was then

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed by the Chair to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting—whereupon, the Chair named Messrs. Jacob Cassat, Jacob Cover, John Dickson, Jacob Griest, James M'Ilhenny, T. Stevens, Walter Smith, James Cunningham and Adam S. E. Duncan, to compose said committee.

The committee having retired, after some deliberation returned, and through their Chairman, Jacob Cassat, Esq. reported the following resolutions, which, on motion, were read separately, considered, and adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we deem Free-Masonry the *greatest* moral and political evil which now threatens the virtue and liberty of our country; and that, forgetting all minor political differences, we will devote our united energies, to its total and permanent suppression.

Resolved, That after years of experience and reflection, we are more fully confirmed in the belief that no other effectual remedy exists than through the medium of the Elective Franchise.

Resolved, That while we affectionately invite all the supporters of that Institution to join us in so laudable and patriotic an object, yet we solemnly pledge ourselves to support no man for any office of profit or trust within our gift, who does not *openly* come to our aid in rescuing his country from the danger of *Secret Societies*.

Resolved, That we view the discontinuance of Lodge meetings, while the members of the Institution retain and defend its principles, acknowledge allegiance to its oaths, and act in political concert against Anti-Masonry, as in no way calculated to remove the evil complained of; nor should it be permitted, in the least to abate our exertions.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Democratic Anti-Masons of Adams county, to celebrate the coming Anniversary of our National Independence, by suitable exercises, at the Court-house in Gettysburg.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be a Committee of Arrangement, to superintend the proceedings of said Celebration:

Robert Smith	John Garvin, Esq.
Samuel Fahnestock	Thomas Dickey
James Cooper	H. Brinkerhoff, Esq.
Sheldon Marks	James M'Sherry, Esq
Wm. Albright	John Lilly
J. L. Gubernator, Esq	John Hersh
Philip Heagy, Esq.	Dr. M. D. G. Pfeiffer
George Himes	Robert M'Ilvain, Esq.
Thomas Ehrehart	Dr. Fauss
Charles Barnitz	Dr. C. Blish
John Brough	Capt. Wm. Jones
James Patterson	Maj. John Wolford
William Gardner	Charles Kettlewell
George Jarrett	Col. Baltzer Snyder
Col. J. H. Neely	Jacob Griest
John Sadler, Jr.	John Wright
Capt. James Bell	Jacob Cover, Esq.
John Dickson, Esq.	Garrett Brinkerhoff
John M'Ilhenny	Jacob Cassatt, Esq.
Capt. F. Wolf	James Gregory
James Russell	Daniel Mickley, Jr.
Capt. Thos. M'Knight	A. S. E. Duncan
John Mickley, Jr.	Wm. C. Rhea
Jehu G. Hays	Col. J. D. Paxton
Joseph Baugher	Maxwell Shields
Joseph Hunter	Jas. Cunningham, Esq.
Quintin Armstrong	John Wilson
John W. M'Allister	Maj. M'Ilhenny

Resolved, That JACOB CASSATT and DANIEL M. SMYSER, Esqrs. be requested to deliver Orations on that occasion.

Resolved, That the Committee of Arrangement be instructed by this meeting to exclude all ardent spirits from the aforesaid Celebration.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries and published in all the papers in the County.

JAMES RENSHAW, *Ch'n.*

JAMES PATTERSON, } *Secretaries.*
DANIEL M. SMYSER, }

[illegible] Greece at present is mel- [illegible] beyond the power [illegible] With the single source; they wrest from the miserable peasants the little they possess; the cultivation of the ground has in consequence nearly ceased, and all are now reduced to the most meagre and scanty subsistence. A little bread when they are fortunate enough to procure it—an onion, a few olives, and occasionally, even the softer part of the thistle, form the daily nourishment of this impoverished and exhausted people. Add to this, that the country is at the mercy of a needy and ferocious soldiery, who exercise on the unresisting peasantry every species of outrage, license, and rapacity—and the picture is painfully complete. I speak of nothing I have not seen. There is no temptation to exaggerate; and the condition of Greece admits of no exaggeration.—*Athenæum*—Article, "Sketches in Greece."

Alas, poor Poland! It is a disgrace to Europe, if not a crime, that will one day rise up in retribution against her, that the liberal portion of her empire, and governments looked on calmly, and saw the best blood of the Polish patriots shed for the cause of country and human liberty, with scarce a throb of sympathy, and without an effort at relief. An Albany paper of a late date observes, "The re-subjugation of Poland seems to excite little interest, now that the first impulses of the public feeling have worn off. But we occasionally meet with facts which revive the recollection of the wrongs and the sufferings of that gallant people. A large meeting was held in London the latter part of March, for the relief of the Polish emigrants. Several distinguished natives of Poland were present. It was stated that Prince Czartoryski, then an exile in London, had once an income of 70,000*l.* per annum; but that he had lost the whole of his property in the defence of his country, that his wife had died of grief, and that his children had been shot one by one in battle. Prince Lucien Bonaparte, Niewerviez, director of the chancery of the Polish diet, Thorr, chancellor of the diet, and others, addressed the meeting. A letter was read from Prince Czartoryski, regretting his inability to attend the meeting, and expressing his thanks and his gratitude for himself and his countrymen. A considerable sum was subscribed."

Melancholy Disaster.—The ship Amazon, from Hull, arrived below Quebec on the 1st inst. with sixty passengers on board, from the Lady of the Lake, from Belfast, which vessel sunk at sea. Upwards of two hundred passengers are said to have gone down with her.—The Amazon was at quarantine, and the only communication with her, had been by telegraph. Further particulars of this sad event, were anxiously looked for.

From the Providence Journal, June 6.

We learn that when Mr. Avery arrived at Bristol on Sunday, in a sloop from Newport, the Methodist meeting in that town had just closed. No one of his friends had heard of his acquittal, and many had serious doubts as to the final result—the last intelligence received, having been, that ten of the jury were, on their first leaving the court room, against his innocence. This intelligence had been conveyed to Mrs. Avery. While some of his friends were discussing his probable fate as they were walking along, one exclaimed to the other, as a sloop neared the wharf—"There is brother Avery, now!"—and sure enough, he stood in the companion way bowing to his friends. The news spread—friends flocked around him from all quarters—and before he reached his house, he was surrounded by crowds of his brethren, and acquaintances. The first news which his wife had of his arrival, was brought by her husband himself, as he opened the door, with a welcoming throng behind him, and announced his escape from the thrall. The shock, a friend informs us, was too great for his lady—and she sank in a swoon upon the floor, from which some time elapsed before she recovered.

Hartford Convention.—The Editor of the Daily Advertiser is preparing for publication a history of the proceedings of the Hartford Convention, of which he was Secretary. The period has arrived in which the veil of secrecy may be withdrawn,—and indeed it is much to be regretted that it was ever assumed. The reputation of that body has suffered by the imputation of intentions that were never conceived, and of acts that were never done. It was composed of honorable men and honest patriots. Most of them have now gone down to the grave, and it is due to their memories that their fame should be rescued from reproach, by laying before the world a true history of their transactions.

The Baptist Church of Columbia, S. C. have recently passed the following resolution; believing that the poor and those in moderate circumstances in life, have often, from the fear of being accused of a want of proper feeling and regard for deceased friends, been thrown into expenses which they were unable to bear:

Resolved, That we believe the habit of wearing the usual badges of mourning, is [illegible]stom of the world, not in accordance [illegible] the spirit of the Gospel; and should [illegible]ned by the members of Christ's [illegible] therefore recommend from [illegible]rd, that our brethren and [illegible]ith them.

[illegible] *Discovery.*—We have [illegible]rticle in a late num- [illegible] *Smyrne*, received [illegible]more Gazette. It [illegible]sting discovery [illegible] in Moldavia, [illegible]guishing every [illegible]n by throwing [illegible]he Agricultural [illegible] 27th January [illegible]ents to test the truth of the discovery, which were attended with complete success. It was found that on pouring into a fire grease, pitch, or spirits of wine, already burning in jars, and afterwards throwing chopped straw upon the whole, the fire was almost immediately extinguished. The Society also caused a large fire to be made with straw, billets of wood, faggots, paper and sheafs of wheat, and, when the whole was well kindled, the fire was extinguished in a moment by the same means as before. It is somewhat remarkable that the chopped straw used in these experiments, so far from being consumed by the fire, was found, on the contrary, almost untouched, and could be used a second time for the same purpose. A bar of iron heated red hot, and thrust into a basket filled with chopped straw, not only failed to set the straw on fire, but became sensibly cool. A last trial consisted in putting into a heap of chopped straw, some inches in depth, a bag of wheat, upon which was spread a quantity of gun-powder covered with sheets of paper, and then covering the heap with bundles of straw, which were set on fire in different places—after the straw was entirely consumed and the ashes swept away, the chopped straw underneath was found untouched, and the bag, with the powder and paper, was withdrawn from the heap without having been in the slightest degree affected by the fire.

It is to be remarked that it is necessary to throw the chopped straw with some force upon the flames, and to stir it afterwards, if possible.

From the New York Standard.

A heart rending Affair.—Since the arrival of Governor Marcy in this city, many applications have been made to him for the pardon of convicts, among which was one presented by an intelligent looking female, who came to his room in the City Hall, in the early part of last week, attended by two interesting little boys, to give more weight to an appeal for the liberation of their father, then in confinement at Sing Sing. Her petition being received with a favorable ear, she again called on Friday. The Governor having in the interim thoroughly investigated the case, and ascertained the man was a suitable object for his clemency, drew an order for his release and gave it to the wife, who immediately started with a joyful heart for Sing Sing, so as to have the pleasure herself of delivering the pardon to the keeper. Upon her arrival at the gate of the prison, she presented the paper, which she fondly thought would place her in the presence of her husband, but her anguish may more easily be conceived than described, when she received the intelligence that he had died the morning before.

State of the religious World.—Out of 860,000,000 of immortal beings who inhabit the earth, 228,000,000 are nominally Christians. Of the remainder, 40,000,000 are Jews, 100,000,000 are Mahometans, 470,000,000 are Pagans! to enlighten these there are about 700 missionaries. Of this number, 53 are on the islands in the Pacific ocean, in a population of about 20,000,000. Under their labors about 2651 have professed to be Christians. There are also 23,000 under instructions. In Africa, in a population of 40,000,000, there are 91 missionaries, 2603 church members, and 7316 scholars. In Asia, there is supposed to be a population of 300,000,000, 162 missionaries, 3000 communicants and 40,000 scholars in schools. There are in South America, with 16,000,000 population, 2 missionaries from protestant churches. In the West Indies there are 140 missionaries and 65,000 professors of Religion. In North America, in a population of about 400,000 Indians, there are 200 missionaries, and 7181 who make a public profession of Religion. There are thought to be about 2000 domestic missionaries. About 9,000,000 of the Scriptures have been circulated in 150 languages; and not less than 160,000,000 tracts. There are, in all, 43 missionary establishments. To support these plans for doing good, there is expended annually about $2,140,371.

Boston Mercantile Journal.

THE PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY.

A friend who made a visit to Philadelphia on Saturday in the People's Line, in company with the President and his suite, has obligingly furnished us with a brief and hasty sketch of the events of that day:

"When we arrived at Chesapeake city, there was assembled a concourse of two or three thousand citizens of that vicinity, and the spacious porches of Bennet's Hotel were closely crowded by the fair daughters of the Eastern Shore. A deputation, consisting, among others, of Ex-Governor Stevens, Col. Groome, Col. Whann, and Col. Mackey, were introduced to the President, and invited him to suspend the prosecution of his voyage, until the assembled multitude could have an opportunity of tendering their personal respects. The President readily acceded, and moved in procession from the Kentucky to Bennet's amidst the cheers and shouts of the men and waving handkerchiefs of the ladies. After a brief delay the venerable hero was conducted to the Canal barge, and we took our departure amidst reiterated cheers and firing of cannon.

"At St. George's we found a great number of persons, and we entered and passed that spirited village under a military salute from a clever little field-piece, and were welcomed by a thousand waving hats and hearty acclamations.

"At Delaware city the same scene was repeated as we arrived there and departed for New Castle. At this latter place we found three steam-boats crowded with anxious passengers, and one of them handsomely decorated with the fresh leaves of the blooming hickory. As we approached the wharf, the revenue cutter, with her yards beautifully manned, gave forth a grand salute of twenty-four guns, and afterwards three generous and hearty cheers from her gallant crew, which were warmly returned from the Ohio.—The President had engaged to stop at New Castle for a short time, and was received at the wharf by a deputation of the principal citizens, who formed in a procession, headed by the venerable Governor of Delaware, a staunch friend of the President, and a revolutionary patriot of sterling worth and a most august and imposing appearance. Across the street fronting the wharf a large white flag was suspended, bearing in great capitals the noble sentiment of the President, which has found a congenial vibration in every pure American heart—"*The Union must and shall be preserved.*" After passing through the principal street of New Castle, the procession returned to the Ohio, and, as we left the town, the welkin rang with loud and animated plaudits. The voyage thence up the Delaware was one continued scene of triumph. At Marcus Hook, at Chester, and other lesser villages, the people of the neighboring country had assembled in great numbers, and from these, as from every farm-house on the shore and every vessel in the river, shouts of gratitude and welcome instantly issued; and the echo of one had scarcely died away, before another arose of fresh and increasing vigor.

"One of the incidents on the river deserves to be especially noted. The Ohio was moving majestically along, about the hour when the keenness of the appetite intimated the approach of dinner, and whilst we were waiting the sound of the bell, we were startled by a cheer of uncommon vehemence a little a-head of us, and immediately, before we could determine its origin, we passed within a few yards of a large British ship, with a royal ensign flying in salute, crowded with emigrants from the Emerald Isle. From these the loud and cordial cheer proceeded, and the acclamations of the men were attended by the flowing handkerchiefs of the women, and the little children clapped their hands for joy. The cheer was heartily responded by our party.

"We were now nearing Philadelphia, and at the distance of about ten miles were met by the steamboat Robert Morris, with at least a thousand passengers. Shortly after another steamer was in sight, crowded in like manner, and then another and another, till there were twelve or fifteen; with music playing, and each one elegantly beautified with various flags streaming in the air. The Ohio had lessened her speed, and we moved slowly up to the Navy-yard, the place of landing. Here the scene defies my power of description. At every point before us multitudes were assembled. The whole city seemed to be anxiously awaiting the arrival of their honored guest. A rapturous sound of acclamation from fifty thousand rent the air, and cheer followed cheer, till the voices of the surrounding multitude were completely exhausted. The President was received on shore by Commodore Barron, surrounded by a host of Naval officers, in their splendid full dress uniforms, and as he touched the soil of Old Pennsylvania, another shout burst from her grateful sons, and the loud roar of cannon (thirty-two pounders) added to the magnificence of the scene and increased its enthusiasm.

"On shore, a grand procession was formed. The old General was placed in a splendid barouch, drawn by four milk-white horses; his suite followed; then a deputation from Baltimore; then the Philadelphia *Committee of Arrangement*, forming a line of some twenty or thirty barouches. Behind the barouches came a countless multitude of Citizens, on foot and on horseback, and the streets through which all passed, were filled almost to suffocation. The ladies appeared at the windows, decorated with the sweetest smiles of welcome. The President's barouch was preceded by an escort of four or five troops of cavalry, the most elegantly equipped and the best mounted I have ever seen. Many of the citizens of Philadelphia were heard to say, that the reception of President Jackson in that city far exceeded, in splendor and enthusiasm, that given to General Lafayette. Great and deserved credit was given to the gentlemen of Philadelphia, who superintended the ceremonies. The committee of sixty had each a white satin scarf, bearing a likeness of the President, with the motto "*The Union must be preserved;*" and each a gold star upon his breast.

"In the Delaware, the Ohio, a magnificent vessel, was more splendidly and gorgeously ornamented. The flags of twenty nations floated above her, and her appearance was brilliantly beautiful.—The day closed without a single accident, and every one seemed happy and delighted."

Balt. Gaz.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.

Yesterday, at nine o'clock, A. M. the Mayor, the members of the Select and Common Councils, the Aldermen and other City Officers, assembled in Independence Hall, together with several members of foreign legations. The committee of Councils, appointed for the purpose, then proceeded to the City Hotel, to inform the President that the City Authorities were ready to receive him. He shortly afterwards arrived, attended by a delegation from "a committee of sixty." When the President, accompanied by the Secretary of State, the Hon. LOUIS MCLANE; the Secretary of War, the Hon. LEWIS CASS, and Mr. DONELSON, his private secretary, entered the Hall of Independence, he was received by the Mayor, who introduced him to each individual present. It had been stated that the citizens generally would be admitted to the Hall in the course of the morning—arrangements were then hastily made to allow of the ingress and egress of as many as possible, in the limited time remaining. The doors were then opened, and many thousands of people, of all ages and both sexes, entered, bowed to the President, and passed out. In the course of the morning, the faculty of Arts, and the students of the University of Pennsylvania, paid their respects to the President; and the young men of the City and districts of Southwark, Moyamensing and Passyunk, marched into the Hall, with their banners, and joined the other visiters in salutations. The President continued standing and bowing to the stream of citizens as they passed him, for more than two hours; meantime the dense mass in front of the State House seemed no-ways thinned by the hosts that had come out from them.—A few minutes before noon, the detachment to escort the President to the line of military, arrived in front of the Hall—and horses prepared for him and his suite were led up to the door.

The President then took leave of the gentlemen around him, and left the Hall—at the door he mounted a beautiful white charger, and left the side walks, with the Secretary of State on the right hand and the Secretary of War on the left—while loud and hearty cheerings were sent after him from the almost innumerable host assembled in the neighborhood of the State House.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock the military was formed in line along Arch street, extending an immense distance, and the President passed them in review and received the customary salutes—but the loud shouts and huzzas of the people who completely lined the streets and blocked up all approaches—drowned the noise of the military music. The President was attended by Major General Patterson, commanding, and suite, with the President's suite.

We cannot omit to notice what we suppose could scarcely have escaped the attention of every one of the many thousand observers—the ease—we ought perhaps to say the elegance with which the President rode He appeared at home on the back of the noble animal—and we dare say was refreshed from the fatigues which the sitting and standing of the morning ceremonies caused.

We never remember to have seen the military to such advantage—those of the first division have almost recently undergone some refreshment in the way of dress and appointments—and several companies from the adjacent counties also joined in the pleasing duties of the day, and added to the interest of the pageant by their soldierly appearance and good discipline.

Connected with the military movements was a considerable civic procession, which added to the attraction of the whole by their neat banners.

We do not remember to have seen the streets more crowded at any time than they were yesterday, and all seemed anxious to do honors to the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

The venerable Bishop WHITE attempted to make his way into the Hall of Independence, to pay his respects to the President—but the crowd in the entry was so dense and so unaccommodating that the attempt was fruitless, and that respected patriot was compelled to withdraw, after requesting that his intentions and unsuccessful attempt might be made known to the President.

☞Our readers may remember the inhuman murder committed upon Mrs. Hamilton, at Bordentown, N. J. by Joel Clough, a short time since. He has been tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hung on Friday the 26th of July next.—He inflicted ten deep stabs in the body, three of which penetrated the heart.—The cause was, her refusal to marry him. Clough is 28 years of age, Mrs. Hamilton was 27.

The following sentence by Judge Hornblower on the occasion will be read with interest and satisfaction:

SENTENCE.

Joel Clough:—After as full, fair and deliberate a trial as I have ever witnessed in the experience of thirty years practice at the bar—you have been convicted of the murder of Mrs. Mary W. Hamilton. In the history of this trial you have had the benefits of able and distinguished counsel, and if you had been their brother instead of their client, the tender ties of such a connection could not have added to the untiring zeal, the laborious and honorable efforts, the exertion of professional talents, the thrilling and soul-subduing eloquence with which you have been defended. The jury were literally of your own selection, you were not captious and troublesome in making that selection, but you did it with prudence and discretion, and not a juror was elected but in accordance with your own feelings.—The counsel for the State conducted the cause with benignity and mercy,—but with those talents for which they are distinguished, & that firmness from which as men of virtue and of honor they dare not relax. Your triers, the jurors, have in the most patient and enduring manner submitted to almost unexampled privations and confinement for the period of eight days, until some or one of them at least sunk under the pressure of his confinement and his feelings, and by their fixed, solemn and patient attention to every word and suggestion, must have given you the assurance that they desired not your blood, but most ardently and fervently desired to find you innocent, if that innocence could be found even in the negative virtue of a ruined and distracted mind; and as to the Court, it may not become me to speak—but I think in view of that bar before which you must shortly appear, I can say for my brethren and myself, that we have endeavored so to regulate and control the trial, as to secure to you all the advantages that the fair and impartial administration of justice can extend to the accused.

The final and the fatal result has been recorded, and that record speaks while mind and memory and judicial records last & will continue to speak you GUILTY, GUILTY, GUILTY—of the murder of Mary W. Hamilton, in manner and form as you stood charged by the Grand Jury of the county.

And who was Mary W. Hamilton?—Was she your enemy? Had she done you wrong? Was it her crime that beauty had spread her charms and smiled forth in all the loveliness of virtue, in every feature of her countenance, in the delicacy and elegance of her form, in the chaste and winning manners of her life? And was it because you could not make such a prize your own, that you resolved in the madness of your heart, she should never live to bless another man and make him happy—as she had made the former and lamented husband of her first and earliest love? But I press the inquiry no further. You say you loved her—and yet, mysterious love—you seized the unsuspecting moment of her kind attentions, when sickness feigned, or real, we fear the former, drew her, at your own request,—with kind intentions to your chamber to administer to your comfort; you seized that moment to plant the fatal DAGGER in her bosom—perpetrated the horrid deed. She lived to say,—"*Oh! mother, mother, I screamed, screamed,—you did not come, and Clough has killed me because I would not marry him. I could not, mother—I could not, you know.—I must die, I must!*" But I forbear—I desire not to extract the dagger from her bosom and plant it in your own. I know your blood will not atone for her's.—But I have said this much, that you may see and feel we have a just abhorrence of your crime, and to banish from your bosom all hope of a favourable interference by the Court, with that department of the government, in which is lodged the pardoning power. Banish then, we intreat you, from your mind, every hope and expectation—put out at once the faintest ray of hope that may penetrate into the darkest recesses of your cell, and prepare to meet your God!—The blood you shed was precious blood, but infinitely, infinitely more precious is that blood which was shed on Calvary; and on that and that alone we commend you to look for pardon and eternal life.

It remains only for us to pronounce the sentence of the Law—and it is considered and adjudged that you be taken from hence to the prison of this county from whence you came, and there be kept in close and secure custody until *Friday the 26th day of July next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the morning and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, you be taken to the place of public execution, and there be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may the Almighty God have mercy on your soul!*

To the Editors of the Philadelphia Gazette.

MOUNT HOLLY,
Friday evening, June 6.

GENTLEMEN,—The scene is closed—the die is cast—the Jury have pronounced Clough to be GUILTY, and I am sure a verdict was never returned in more complete accordance with public opinion.—At twelve to-day Chief Justice Hornblower delivered his charge to the Jury. About two the ringing of the court-house bell announced that the jury were ready to come in with their verdict. The rush to obtain seats was really dreadful; the ladies continued to attend even to the close, in as great numbers as ever. Silence being called, the foreman of the Jury pronounced the anticipated word which sealed the fate of the culprit; a murmur ran through the vast concourse that thronged the building; I turned my eyes towards Clough, but his countenance showed no change whatever—his inflexible features gave no evidence of his being the least interested in the result. His counsel remaining silent, the Chief Justice demanded of the prisoner if he had any thing to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him. Clough made no reply, whereupon Judge Hornblower addressed him, reciting the prominent part of the testimony, when he was interrupted by Clough, who commenced an attack upon all the evidence, both for and against him. He said that he disclaimed every plea of insanity—that he stabbed Mrs. Hamilton deliberately, knowing what he did; that he intended to kill her, but that after he had stabbed her the first three or four times, he lost all recollection of what he was doing.

He then paused, and the Judge continued. Clough again interrupted him, and commenced an appeal to the mercy of the court, and the sympathy of the audience. Several ladies fainted away and were carried out of court, and it was not until near five o'clock, that the sentence was finished. Clough was re-committed to prison, where he is closely ironed as to place the commission of suicide entirely out of his power; as some fears had been entertained that he would make away with himself, in case of being found guilty.

Until Saturday last,—after he had been remanded to prison the last time, *Clough* continued to assert his innocence. On that day his manner changed, and he became apparently penitent. In a conversation with a gentleman preparing for the ministry, who had been his school fellow, he declared *that he had laid a plan for Mrs. Hamilton's death a month before it took place; that he had determined, if she would not have* HIM, *no other person should have* HER.

He describes his dreams as being of the most horrid and terrific kind; and relates one, in which he imagined himself descending a flight of stairs of interminable length, ending in a black and indistinct abyss; the stairs seemed to turn, and left him hanging by the hands, until he could hold no longer. When the court house bell rang to announce the verdict of the Jury, Clough was found, lying on the floor of his cell, writhing in agony. His situation is indeed dreadful; sleep, the sweet restorer of Nature, brings no relief to his desolate spirit; and he evidently

longs to escape from the ocean of agony upon which he is tossed, and lie down upon the shore of Death.

A writer in the New-Ark Daily Advertiser, giving a description of the testimony developed in the trial of Clough, the murderer of Mrs. Hamilton, closes with this affecting statement:

"The description of her (Mrs. Hamilton's) delicate person—her amiable character—her piercing shrieks, and her death struggles, while he held and pushed still deeper and deeper the murderous dirk into her bosom, was truly affecting. But when the trunk was opened and the blood-stained dirk, the broken breast-pin, her bloody garments, and especially her corsets, pierced with ten holes through that part of it which had covered her left breast, and stiffened and red with the cold blood of her that had worn it, as if it had been literally dyed in blood, it seemed too much for every one but the prisoner.—He looked upon the bloody credentials with a steady, gloomy gaze, discovering in his countenance, however, no internal emotion, nor in the least changing his position, which he uniformly occupies, reclining on his elbow, and resting his head on the palm of his hand, on which he wears a black glove. But the effect of this exhibition, followed up by the physician's description of her broken ribs, and almost riddled heart and lungs, produced a gust of feeling and emotion in the crowded audience, that could not be suppressed.—Every bosom swelled.—Every eye was suffused with tears:—and for a few moments the investigation was suspended."

The following account of another affecting incident in this trial is given in a Letter from the Reporter for the Philadelphia Gazette:

"I mentioned in the report of the evidence I send you with this letter, that the testimony of Mrs. Longstreth, the mother of the deceased, was of the most affecting kind. Her appearance commanded universal respect, founded as it was upon a character the most unsullied, while her position, being called upon to testify in a crowded court room to the minutest details of a heart-breaking deed, the murder of her own dearly cherished daughter, appealed to the sympathies of the spectators with an agonizing keenness no pen can picture, and no fancy realize. When she approached the awful point of receiving her dying daughter in her arms, her agitation nearly overcame her feelings, and the breathless stillness of the audience evinced at once their interest in the recital and their sympathy for her grief; but when she repeated that gentle but too keen reproach of the victim, "Oh mother, I screamed and I screamed; *why didn't you come?*" her bursting heart relieved itself in a torrent of tears, and the contagious influence of the affecting spectacle diffused itself among all around, knocking at their hearts with a vehemence that melted every eye that gazed upon her. Never did I witness so subduing an exhibition. Clough alone remained immoveable—his face sought a hiding place beneath the covering of his hand; and if he *felt* the harrowing scene, his sterner nature refused to give an evidence that he did."

From the New York Gazette of June 11.

Mr. Webster.—Very great attentions have been spontaneously and properly paid to this gentleman in passing through the interior of this State. At Buffalo he was waited on by a committee of the citizens, who invited him to a public dinner in testimony of their high respect for his eminent public services, and acknowledged private worth; to which, in a note, he respectfully declined the invitation, on account of his engagements, and added:

"If the citizens of Buffalo have seen any thing to approve in my attempt to serve the public, I can say, on the other hand, that I have pleasure in the recollection of having supported, with steadiness and zeal, measures important to their local prosperity, as well as to the general interests of the country. I perceive, with much satisfaction, that the work for the security of your harbor is nearly completed, and that both in its general plan, and in the manner of the execution, it promises to accomplish all that was expected from it. Your local position, Gentlemen, is a highly favored one, and your "Infant City" is destined, I doubt not, to reach to great importance. I see the productions of Europe and Asia, and the fruits of interior agriculture, the products of new discovered or new wrought western mines, and the furs of the remote wilderness, already exchanged, every hour, upon your wharves. To the East, you are connected with the Ocean by a noble work, honorable to the sagacity and public spirit of the people, and an enduring monument to the fame of its distinguished Patron: and to the West, nature opens to you a track of navigation extending a thousand miles into the bosom of a healthy and fertile territory. The quickness manifested in discerning these advantages, and the spirit by which obstacles to their enjoyment are overcome, show the intelligence and power of an enlightened people, under the protection and guidance of a well conducted and free Government."

Many other attentions were paid to him during the short time he remained at Buffalo—one of which was an invitation to witness the launch of the splendid steam boat Daniel Webster. He attended accordingly, accompanied by a large party of ladies and gentlemen, when an address was made to him by the proprietors, to which he replied:

"I avail myself gladly of this opportunity of paying my acknowledgments to the proprietors of this vessel, for the honor conferred upon me by allowing her to bear my name. Such a token of regard, had it proceeded from my immediate friends and neighbors, could not but have excited feelings of grateful respect; and it is more calculated to waken these sentiments, when coming from gentlemen of character and worth, with whom I have not had the pleasure of personal acquaintance, and whose motive, I may flatter myself, is to be found in an indulgent opinion towards well intentioned services in a public situation.

It gives me great pleasure, also, on the occasion of so large an assembly of the city of Buffalo, to express to them my thanks for the kindness and hospitality with which I have been received in this young but growing and interesting city.—The launching of another vessel on these inland seas, is but a fresh occasion of congratulation on the rapid growth, the great active prosperity, and the exciting future prospects of this city. Eight years ago, Fellow Citizens, I enjoyed the pleasure of a short visit to this place. There was then but one steam-boat on Lake Erie; it made its passage once in ten or fifteen days only; and I remember that persons in my own vicinity, intending to travel to the far west by the conveyance, wrote to friends to learn the day of commencement of the contemplated voyage. I understand that there are now eighteen steamboats plying on the lake, all finding full employment; and that a boat leaves Buffalo twice every day for Detroit, and the ports in Ohio.

The population of Buffalo, now four times as large as it was then, has kept pace with the augmentation of its commercial business. This fast progress is a sample, but certainly is not to be regarded as the measure, of the future advancement of the city.—So many circumstances incline to favor that advancement, that it is difficult to estimate the rate by which it may hereafter proceed. It will probably not be long before the products of the fisheries of the east, the importations of the Atlantic frontier, the productions, mineral and vegetable, of all the north western states, and the sugars of Louisiana, will find their way hither by inland water communication. Much of this indeed, has already taken place, and is of daily occurrence. Many who remember the competition between Buffalo and Black Rock, for the site of the city, will doubtless live to see the city spread over both. This singular prosperity, fellow citizens, so gratifying for the present, and accompanied with such high hopes for the future, you owe to your own industry and enterprise, your favored position, and to the flourishing condition of the internal commerce of the country; and the blessings and the riches of that internal commerce, be it ever remembered, are the fruits of a United Government, and one general common commercial system.

It is not only the trade of New York, of Ohio, of New England, or Indiana, or Michigan, but it is a part of the great aggregate of the trade of all the States, in which you so largely and so successfully partake. Who does not see that the advantages here enjoyed spring from a general government and a uniform code? Who does not see, that if these States had remained severed, & each had existed with a system of imports and commercial regulations of its own, all excluding and repelling, rather than inviting the intercourse of the rest, the place could hardly hope to have been more than a respectable frontier post? Or can any man look to the one and to the other side of this beautiful lake and river, and not see in their different conditions the plain and manifest results of different political institutions, and commercial regulations.

It would be pleasant, fellow citizens, to dwell on these topics, so worthy at all times of regard and reflection, and especially so fit to engage attention at the present time; but this is not the proper moment to pursue them, and tendering to you once more my thanks and good wishes, I take my leave of you, by expressing my hope for the continued success of that great interest so essential to your happiness—The Commerce of the Lakes, a new discovered source of national prosperity, and a new bond of National Union."

The President and the Indians.—The following is the parting address of the President of the United States, delivered at Baltimore on Friday morning, to which the Prophet made a reply.

Black Hawk and his party were introduced to the President who addressed them as follows:

"*My Children.*—When I saw you in Washington, I told you that you had behaved very badly, in raising the tomahawk against the white people, and killing men, women and children upon the frontier.—Your conduct last year compelled me to send my warriors against you, and your people were defeated with great loss, and your men surrendered, to be kept until I should be satisfied, that you would not try to do any more injury. I told you I should inquire whether your people wished you should return, and whether, if you did return, there would be any danger to the frontier. General Clark and General Atkinson, whom you know, have informed me that the Sheokak, your principal Chief, and the rest of your people are anxious you should return, and Keokuk has asked me to send you back. Your Chiefs have pledged themselves for your good conduct, and I have given directions that you should be taken to your own country.

"Maj. Garland, who is with you, will conduct you through some of our towns. You will see the strength of the white people. You will see, that our young men are as numerous as the leaves in the woods. What can you do against us?—You may kill a few women and children, but such a force would be soon sent against you as would destroy your whole tribe. Let the red men hunt and take care of their families, but I hope that they will not again raise their hands against their white brethren. We do not wish to injure you. We desire your prosperity and improvement. But if you again plunge your knives into the breasts of our people, I will send a force which will severely punish you for all your cruelties.

"When you go back, listen to the councils of Keokuk, and the other friendly Chiefs. Bury the tomahawk, and live in peace with the frontiers. And I pray the Great Spirit to give you a smooth path and fair sky to return."

To this the Prophet and the other answered:

"*My Father.*—My ears are open to your words. I am glad to hear them. I am glad to go back to my people. I want to see my family. I did not behave well last summer. I ought not to have taken up the tomahawk. But my people have suffered a great deal. When I get back, I will remember your words. I won't go to war again. I will live in peace.—I shall hold you by the hand."

Cholera.—The inhabitants of Canada suffered so severely the last season by this disease, that they very naturally dread another attack, and have adopted the greatest precautions against its introduction through the emigrants from Europe, who are obliged to undergo a thorough examination before they are permitted to land at Quebec.

It appears that some excitement had been created by a report that the brig Thetis, which had arrived at Grosse Isle, had the Cholera on board. This report is, however, contradicted by the Montreal Daily Advertiser of the 7th inst. received last evening, which says:—The Thetis had three cases a day or two after leaving Ireland, but during the rest of the passage there was no sickness of any kind on board. *Mercantile Adv.*

A most shocking murder was committed at Greenville, a village situated at the distance of about a mile from Norwich, (Conn.) on the evening of the 7th inst.—It was done by one David Sherman, upon the bodies of his *wife and child*, in cold blood: his weapon was an axe, with which he deliberately cut their heads open.

The Boston Commercial Gazette, in speaking of Mr. Clay's adjustment of the Tariff question, says that it "has *given new life* to the manufacturing interest.—Instead of being a death-blow to the manufacturers, it has induced them to *enlarge their plans of operation* in every direction." If this be the fact, it is evident that Mr. Clay could not have foreseen the operations of his own bill, since he introduced it with reluctance, and merely as an alternative to the utter destruction of the manufacturing interest. Nor could it have been understood by Messrs. Niles and Carey, who would not so violently have deprecated any measure tending to "give new life to the manufacturing interest."

Missionary Enterprise.—We understand, says the Boston Journal, that more missionaries are expected to leave this port for foreign countries, during the current month, than have ever before gone out during the same time. Four with their wives, will sail next Monday in the ship Duncan for Batavia—two of them destined for Siam, and two for exploring the Maylayan Islands. Five more, with a printer and a physician, and the wives of all seven, are expected to leave on the 29th inst. for Ceylon.

Two will probably leave during the Summer for Western Africa, under the patronage of the American Board, in addition to Messrs. Wright and Spaulding, who go out we believe, under sanction of the Methodist denomination. A missionary and a printer are also expected to leave New York soon, for Patagonia, and a missionary and a printer for China.

The Boston Courier states that at a general meeting of the students of the Theological Seminary at Andover on Tuesday week, after an address by Mr. Finley of Cincinnati, in which he stated that for every thirty dollars obtained for the purpose, one slave of good character would be voluntarily emancipated in Kentucky and sent to Liberia, it was voted, with two dissentient voices, that "we pledge ourselves, with the blessing of God, to raise a sufficient sum of money, within six months from this time, to effect the emancipation and removal to Liberia of at least one hundred slaves in Kentucky."

The oldest member of Congress now living is the Hon. Paine Wingate, of Stratham, N. H. He was of the first Congress, held in New York, under Gen. Washington's Administration—is the eldest living on the Harvard College catalogue, having graduated in 1758—75 years. He married a sister of Col. Pickering, whom he buried a few years since. He still superintends his farm, at the age of 95 years, is an old school gentleman, and wears his Revolution hat and ruffles.

The jury in the case of Clough, eight Friends and four of other denominations, all attended the Episcopal Church at Mount Holly, New Jersey, on Sunday during the trial, in charge of three constables. One of the latter, it is said, had not been in church before for ten years.

Dead Letters.—In the General Post Office at Washington, there is one department for the examination of dead letters, which has a superintendent and five clerks.

The above paragraph, which we find in circulation in the newspapers, reminds us to say that the number of dead letters received in the General Post Office, and there examined, &c. amounts to the enormous number of six hundred thousand annually. This branch of the Post Office is under excellent regulations. Every thing of value is carefully preserved, to be restored to its owners, if they can be found.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. JUNE 17, 1833.

☞The attention of our young men particularly, is called to an advertisement for a meeting at Mr. Gourley's on Wednesday evening. The object is a laudable one: and, if the measure is properly commenced, and prudently conducted, it cannot fail to be productive of good.

☞An account of the journey of the President from Baltimore to Philadelphia, and his reception at the latter place, will be found in our paper to-day. He arrived at New-York on Wednesday, and was received in splendid style. One poor fellow, however, lost both arms and eyes, when engaged in ramming a gun for a salute. We shall probably, next week, give a sketch of the performance. The matter is being carried rather too far.

☞An arrival from Europe brings Liverpool dates to the 16th May.

The plan for emancipating the West India Slaves, has excited the most intense feeling; and, it is thought, will give rise to most serious consequences.

A very serious conflict took place in London, between the people and the authorities, in which blood was shed.

The Grand Seignor has at length yielded to the demands of the Pacha of Egypt, and has surrendered to him the whole of Syria.

A second division of the Russian squadron, carrying 5,000 troops, arrived on the 5th April at the entrance of the Bosphorus; but it appears evident that the Porte had demanded that the march of the corps of the army of Moldavia should be suspended.

It is said that Russia will require an indemnity of Turkey, because of the movement of her troops.

Cholera.—The Wheeling Times, of Wednesday, gives the daily reports of the Board of Health for the preceding seven days. The deaths by cholera during this period amounted to 27. Within the last few days the disease had declined in malignancy, and become much more manageable. The new cases continued numerous; but few, however, terminated fatally. On Monday there were 11 new cases, of which one had terminated fatally; two remained doubtful and 7 were convalescent. On Tuesday, of 11 new cases, there was but 1 death; ten of the number being represented convalescent.

Bridgeport, Ohio.—The disease had broken out with great malignancy, in the village of Bridgeport on the opposite bank of the river. The inhabitants had been seized with a sudden panic and fled.—There were not enough left to minister to the sick and dying, or to bury the dead. Some humane individuals from Wheeling crossed over, and performed the duties which had been neglected by the flying inhabitants. The disease broke out there on Saturday, and on Sunday evening the visiters from Wheeling found 14 dead, none of which had been buried. Measures were taken at Wheeling to afford all necessary assistance; and the Times of Wednesday states that there were then but 8 cases remaining at Bridgeport, all likely to do well. The deaths up to that period had amounted to 22.

Lexington, (Ky.)—From the Observer of Saturday last, we learn that the disease had committed great ravages in Lexington during that week. From Monday, to Saturday, inclusive, there had been 51 deaths. The disease was at its height about the middle of the week: On Wednesday the deaths were 13, and on Thursday 12. It then began to decline, or at least became more manageable. The deaths on Friday were 5, and 6 on Saturday. The whole number of cases since the commencement of the disease is stated at about 150. Thus it would appear that about one-third of the number terminated fatally. The Globe of this morning mentions the receipt of letters from Lexington which state that the disease was abating.

Pittsburgh, at the last accounts, continued healthy. There had been no case of cholera originating there.

Cincinnati.—The Gazette of June 8, says:—The cases of cholera, in our city, are few and of a questionable character.

Private letters received at Charleston from New Orleans, give the most horrible account of the ravages of the epidemic among the negroes on the plantations in that vicinity. On one plantation it is said, there had been upwards of one hundred deaths.

The Baton Rouge (Lou.) Gazette of May 25, states that in fifteen days, during which the Cholera had prevailed in that place, the deaths were about twenty, white and black.

There were four deaths by Cholera at Nashville on the 2d inst.—Two of them were of children not exceeding 3 years of age. *Balt. Pat.*

The committee of the Methodist conference of New England, appointed to investigate the conduct of the Rev. Mr. Avery, in relation to the reputed crime for which he was recently tried, have, after a thorough investigation, unanimously reported that they considered the Rev. Ephraim K. Avery to be innocent, not only of the murder with which he was charged, but of all suspicion of criminal or illicit intercourse with the deceased Sarah Maria Cornell.

New Coin.—Mr. William H. Milton, merchant tailor, of Boston, has issued quite a novel advertisement in the shape of a copper coin, in size and form precisely similar to a cent, with his stock in trade and place of business inscribed on it.

The ship Lord Goderich, arrived at St. Johns, N. B. 25th ult. from the Downs, reports, that in latitude 45 50, long. 43 42, she fell in with immense fields of ice, and that although she endeavored to avoid them, she sailed eighty miles through them.

☞*FLOUR, in Baltimore*, $5 50.

MARRIED,

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. J. Herbst, Mr. *David C. Kitzmiller*, to Miss *Margaret Griesemer*—both of this borough.

DIED,

On the 5th inst. Mr. *Isaac Latshaw*, of Reading township, in the 70th year of his age. The deceased was a Minister of the Gospel, and a zealous laborer in the vineyard of his Heavenly Father. *Comp.*

On the 9th, *Catharine*, daughter of Mr. Peter Culp, Jr. of Straban township.

LADIES' FAIR.

A FAIR will be held by a number of the Ladies of Gettysburg, on the coming Anniversary of American Independence, for the disposal of a great variety of Valuable and Fancy Articles, the profits of which are to be devoted to a benevolent purpose. It is to be hoped, a general interest will be felt in furthering the praise-worthy effort.

June 17. 3t

Gettysburg Guards!

A Private Meeting of the Company, will be held at Mr. Marsh's Tavern *This Evening* (Monday,) at candle-light.

June 17. 1t

PUBLIC MEETING.

A Public Meeting will be held at the house of Mr. James Gourley, on *Wednesday Evening next*, for the purpose of taking measures to form an Association, for the promotion of the Mechanic Arts and General Literature.—The Mechanics are particularly invited to attend.

June 17. 1t

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he is about opening a

LUMBER YARD

in this place. ☞He is just receiving

100,000 feet River Boards and Plank, of the finest quality.

Also—a large lot of

Ash Plank, Cherry Boards, first-rate Shingles, &c.

He will also always keep on hand an assortment of

MOUNTAIN STUFF,

such as *Boards, Scantling, &c.* all which he is determined to sell low for Cash.—Having purchased them in rafts, he can sell as low as at the river.

☞He has also on hand at this time, and constantly keeps, a general assortment of

IRON,

which he will also sell as low as can be purchased elsewhere for Cash.

D. ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 17. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of *JUSTICE FERNAW*, deceased, either by note, bond, or otherwise, are requested to call on the subscriber, and discharge the same, before the *1st day of October* next ensuing the date hereof. Those having claims against said Estate, will present the same for payment, properly authenticated.

GEORGE WILL, *Ex'r.*

June 17, 1833. 4t

☞*FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY!*

ECONOMY! OLD MADE NEW!

B. SOLOMON,

Clothes Dresser & Renovator.

From London—late from New-York,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the citizens of Gettysburg, that he has opened an Establishment in this place, for a short time, in the Corner-room of the "Franklin House," where he will attend to the Cleaning of Gentlemen's

Coats, Pantaloons & Vests,

of every description, on an entirely new plan from that pursued by Dyers. By comparing the articles cleaned by him, they are pronounced by competent judges, equal to new, and which has been noticed by the public. Spots, grease, &c. taken from the cloth, and apparel put in complete form. When requested he applies a stiffening, and restores the color to faded seams. Where the nap of a coat is bare, he can restore it to its original beauty, without any injury to the fabric. The steaming process not made use of.

TO THE LADIES.

Ladies' Habits and Boat Cloaks, spotted or faded of their pristine beauty, restored to their original colors, with the greatest care. Specimens of his work may be seen at his Shop, where a fit person will attend to the receipt of all work, with punctuality and dispatch.

N. B. To persons disposed to patronize him in his business, he pledges himself, if any of his work is not done to their satisfaction, he will make no charge for his labor.

Gentlemen who may please to patronize him, can have their Clothes returned in a short time.

June 17. 3t

TRY YOUR LUCK!

Tickets only 5 Dollars!

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 13,

To be drawn in Philadelphia, on

Saturday the 29th of June.

66 Number Lottery—10 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	20,000
1	- - - -	7,000
2	- - - -	1,600
2	- - - -	1,500
2	- - - -	1,270
2	- - - -	1,250
20	- - - -	1,000
20	- - - -	500
70	- - - -	100
56	- - - -	50
112	- - - -	30
112	- - - -	20
2,240	- - - -	10
15,400	- - - -	5

Tickets $5, Halves $2 50,

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

June 17. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 12,

Not yet received.

Fresh Goods.

DICKEY & HIMES

RESPECTFULLY inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have just received from the City an additional supply of

Seasonable GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Low price Calicoes, Muslins, bleached & unbleached, fashionable Ginghams & Painted Muslins, White, Black & Green Gauze, Blond and Green Berrage Veils, Crape de Lyons, fine Dunstable & Leghorn Bonnets, Palm-leaf Hats, large Feather Fans, Green and Brown Silk Parasols, Silk and Cotton Hose, Bobbinett and Thread Laces and Edgings, Grecianetts and Drillings, a large assortment of Bonnet Trimmings, Fashionable Goods for Gentlemen's Summer Clothing, &c. &c.

WE HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

Ready-made Clothing,

for Gentlemen; and Ladies' Leather, Morocco and Prunella

SHOES AND BOOTS;

Also, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

viz. Loaf and Brown SUGAR, Rio, St. Domingo and Java COFFEE, Fresh Imperial, Young Hyson & Black TEAS, LEMONS, N. Orleans & Sug. house MOLASSES, Sherry, Lisbon & Port WINE.

—ALSO—

WILSON AND GRIFFIN'S GRASS SCYTHES, &

DARBY WHET STONES.

We have also added to our former catalogue, a large and general assortment of

Theological, Classical & Miscellaneous

BOOKS,

Stationary, &c. &c.

all of which we will sell at the lowest prices.

We have also made arrangements with a Manufacturer of Carpeting, to get supplies of

Venitian, Ingrain, Brussels and Rag

CARPETING,

at Factory prices. We keep at all times on hand, Samples of the various kinds, and will order any pattern that persons may select.

Gettysburg, June 10. 3t

Bargains! Bargains!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he intends removing to the City in March, 1834, or sooner, if he can make arrangements to do so. He has determined to offer his Stock of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of a very general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Glass, Queen's, Hard & Stone-WARE, LIQUORS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, BOOKS & STATIONARY, ESSENCES, CONFECTIONARY, CROCKS, &c. &c.

at very reduced prices for Cash, Country Produce, or the usual credit. Persons wanting BARGAINS, will do well to call, as they shall have Goods at low prices, without mistake. Those indebted are requested to call and settle their accounts.

A very convenient and good

WAGON

for Peddling Merchandize, with a pair of good Grey *HORSES*, and Harness complete, will be sold cheap, together or separately.—*Also*, the

HOUSE AND LOT

now occupied by him. It is next door to Mr. Agnew's Tavern, in the centre of business, and a very desirable stand for a Store, (now occupied as such) or almost any business that requires a central and public location.—Price low, and terms easy. To any person wishing to keep Store, he would, if agreeable to both parties, dispose of part of his Stock, and give possession at such time as may be agreed upon. It is generally and correctly believed, that Emmitsburg is one of the best places in Frederick county, Md. for Merchandizing. Address (post-paid)

JACOB SNIDER.

Emmitsburg, June 10. 3m

☞*Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at the Printing-Office.*

longs to escape from the ocean of agony upon which he is tossed, and lie down upon the shore of Death.

A writer in the New-Ark Daily Advertiser, giving a description of the testimony developed in the trial of Clough, the murderer of Mrs. Hamilton, closes with this affecting statement:

"The description of her (Mrs. Hamilton's) delicate person—her amiable character—her piercing shrieks, and her death struggles, while he held and pushed still deeper and deeper the murderous dirk into her bosom, was truly affecting. But when the trunk was opened and the blood-stained dirk, the broken breast-pin, her bloody garments, and especially her corsets, pierced with ten holes through that part of it which had covered her left breast, and stiffened and red with the cold blood of her that had worn it, as if it had been literally dyed in blood, it seemed too much for every one but the prisoner.—He looked upon the bloody credentials with a steady, gloomy gaze, discovering in his countenance, however, no internal emotion, nor in the least changing his position, which he uniformly occupies, reclining on his elbow, and resting his head on the palm of his hand, on which he wears a black glove. But the effect of this exhibition, followed up by the physician's description of her broken ribs, and almost riddled heart and lungs, produced a gust of feeling and emotion in the crowded audience, that could not be suppressed.—Every bosom swelled.—Every eye was suffused with tears:—and for a few moments the investigation was suspended."

The following account of another affecting incident in this trial is given in a Letter from the Reporter for the Philadelphia Gazette:

"I mentioned in the report of the evidence I send you with this letter, that the testimony of Mrs. Longstreth, the mother of the deceased, was of the most affecting kind. Her appearance commanded universal respect, founded as it was upon a character the most unsullied, while her position, being called upon to testify in a crowded court room to the minutest details of a heart-breaking deed, the murder of her own dearly cherished daughter, appealed to the sympathies of the spectators with an agonizing keenness no pen can picture, and no fancy realize. When she approached the awful point of receiving her dying daughter in her arms, her agitation nearly overcame her feelings, and the breathless stillness of the audience evinced at once their interest in the recital and their sympathy for her grief; but when she repeated that gentle but too keen reproach of the victim, "Oh mother, I screamed and I screamed; *why didn't you come?*" her bursting heart relieved itself in a torrent of tears, and the contagious influence of the affecting spectacle diffused itself among all around, knocking at their hearts with a vehemence that melted every eye that gazed upon her. Never did I witness so subduing an exhibition. Clough alone remained immoveable—his face sought a hiding place beneath the covering of his hand; and if he *felt* the harrowing scene, his sterner nature refused to give an evidence that he did."

From the New York Gazette of June 11.

Mr. Webster.—Very great attentions have been spontaneously and properly paid to this gentleman in passing through the interior of this State. At Buffalo he was waited on by a committee of the citizens, who invited him to a public dinner in testimony of their high respect for his eminent public services, and acknowledged private worth; to which, in a note, he respectfully declined the invitation, on account of his engagements, and added:

"If the citizens of Buffalo have seen any thing to approve in my attempt to serve the public, I can say, on the other hand, that I have pleasure in the recollection of having supported, with steadiness and zeal, measures important to their local prosperity, as well as to the general interests of the country. I perceive, with much satisfaction, that the work for the security of your harbor is nearly completed, and that both in its general plan, and in the manner of the execution, it promises to accomplish all that was expected from it. Your local position, Gentlemen, is a highly favored one, and your "Infant City" is destined, I doubt not, to reach to great importance. I see the productions of Europe and Asia, and the fruits of interior agriculture, the products of new discovered or new wrought western mines, and the furs of the remote wilderness, already exchanged, every hour, upon your wharves. To the East, you are connected with the Ocean by a noble work, honorable to the sagacity and public spirit of the people, and an enduring monument to the fame of its distinguished Patron; and to the West, nature opens to you a track of navigation extending a thousand miles into the bosom of a healthy and fertile territory. The quickness manifested in discerning these advantages, and the spirit by which obstacles to their enjoyment are overcome, show the intelligence and power of an enlightened people, under the protection and guidance of a well conducted and free Government."

Many other attentions were paid to him during the short time he remained at Buffalo—one of which was an invitation to witness the launch of the splendid steam boat Daniel Webster. He attended accordingly, accompanied by a large party of ladies and gentlemen, when an address was made to him by the proprietors, to which he replied:

"I avail myself gladly of this opportunity of paying my acknowledgments to the proprietors of this vessel, for the honor conferred upon me by allowing her to bear my name. Such a token of regard, had it proceeded from my immediate friends and neighbors, could not but have excited feelings of grateful respect; and it is more calculated to waken these sentiments, when coming from gentlemen of character and worth, with whom I have not had the pleasure of personal acquaintance, and whose motive, I may flatter myself, is to be found in an indulgent opinion towards well intentioned services in a public situation.

It gives me great pleasure, also, on the occasion of so large an assembly of the city of Buffalo, to express to them my thanks for the kindness and hospitality with which I have been received in this young but growing and interesting city.—The launching of another vessel on these inland seas, is but a fresh occasion of congratulation on the rapid growth, the great active prosperity, and the exciting future prospects of this city. Eight years ago, Fellow Citizens, I enjoyed the pleasure of a short visit to this place. There was then but one steam-boat on Lake Erie; it made its passage once in ten or fifteen days only; and I remember that persons in my own vicinity, intending to travel to the far west by the conveyance, wrote to friends to learn the day of commencement of the contemplated voyage. I understand that there are now eighteen steamboats plying on the lake, all finding full employment; and that a boat leaves Buffalo twice every day for Detroit, and the ports in Ohio.

The population of Buffalo, now four times as large as it was then, has kept pace with the augmentation of its commercial business. This fast progress is a sample, but certainly is not to be regarded as the measure, of the future advancement of the city.—So many circumstances incline to favor that advancement, that it is difficult to estimate the rate by which it may hereafter proceed. It will probably not be long before the products of the fisheries of the east, the importations of the Atlantic frontier, the productions, mineral and vegetable, of all the north western states, and the sugars of Louisiana, will find their way hither by inland water communication. Much of this indeed, has already taken place, and is of daily occurrence. Many who remember the competition between Buffalo and Black Rock, for the site of the city, will doubtless live to see the city spread over both. This singular prosperity, fellow citizens, so gratifying for the present, and accompanied with such high hopes for the future, you owe to your own industry and enterprise, your favored position, and to the flourishing condition of the internal commerce of the country; and the blessings and the riches of that internal commerce, be it ever remembered, are the fruits of a United Government, and one general common commercial system.

It is not only the trade of New York, of Ohio, of New England, or Indiana, or Michigan, but it is a part of the great aggregate of the trade of all the States, in which you so largely and so successfully partake. Who does not see that the advantages here enjoyed spring from a general government and a uniform code? Who does not see, that if these States had remained severed, & each had existed with a system of imports and commercial regulations of its own, all excluding and repelling, rather than inviting the intercourse of the rest, the place could hardly hope to have been more than a respectable frontier post? Or can any man look to the one and to the other side of this beautiful lake and river, and not see in their different conditions the plain and manifest results of different political institutions, and commercial regulations.

It would be pleasant, fellow citizens, to dwell on these topics, so worthy at all times of regard and reflection, and especially so fit to engage attention at the present time; but this is not the proper moment to pursue them, and tendering to you once more my thanks and good wishes, I take my leave of you, by expressing my hope for the continued success of that great interest so essential to your happiness—The Commerce of the Lakes, a new discovered source of national prosperity, and a new bond of National Union."

The President and the Indians.—The following is the parting address of the President of the United States, delivered at Baltimore on Friday morning, to which the Prophet made a reply.

Black Hawk and his party were introduced to the President who addressed them as follows:

"*My Children,*—When I saw you in Washington, I told you that you had behaved very badly, in raising the tomahawk against the white people, and killing men, women and children upon the frontier.—Your conduct last year compelled me to send my warriors against you, and your people were defeated with great loss, and your men surrendered, to be kept until I should be satisfied, that you would not try to do any more injury. I told you I should inquire whether your people wished you should return, and whether, if you did return, there would be any danger to the frontier. General Clark and General Atkinson, whom you know, have informed me that the Sheokak, your principal Chief, and the rest of your people are anxious you should return, and Keokuk has asked me to send you back. Your Chiefs have pledged themselves for your good conduct, and I have given directions that you should be taken to your own country.

"Maj. Garland, who is with you, will conduct you through some of our towns. You will see the strength of the white people. You will see, that our young men are as numerous as the leaves in the woods. What can you do against us?—You may kill a few women and children, but such a force would be soon sent against you as would destroy your whole tribe. Let the red men hunt and take care of their families, but I hope that they will not again raise their hands against their white brethren. We do not wish to injure you. We desire your prosperity and improvement. But if you again plunge your knives into the breasts of our people, I will send a force which will severely punish you for all your cruelties.

"When you go back, listen to the councils of Keokuk, and the other friendly Chiefs. Bury the tomahawk, and live in peace with the frontiers. And I pray the Great Spirit to give you a smooth path and fair sky to return."

To this the Prophet and the other answered:

"*My Father,*—My ears are open to your words. I am glad to hear them. I am glad to go back to my people. I want to see my family. I did not behave well last summer. I ought not to have taken up the tomahawk. But my people have suffered a great deal. When I get back, I will remember your words. I won't go to war again. I will live in peace.—I shall hold you by the hand."

Cholera.—The inhabitants of Canada suffered so severely the last season by this disease, that they very naturally dread another attack, and have adopted the greatest precautions against its introduction through the emigrants from Europe, who are obliged to undergo a thorough examination before they are permitted to land at Quebec.

It appears that some excitement had been created by a report that the brig Thetis, which had arrived at Grosse Isle, had the Cholera on board. This report is, however, contradicted by the Montreal Daily Advertiser of the 7th inst. received last evening, which says:—The Thetis had three cases a day or two after leaving Ireland, but during the rest of the passage there was no sickness of any kind on board. *Mercantile Adv.*

A most shocking murder was committed at Greenville, a village situated at the distance of about a mile from Norwich, (Conn.) on the evening of the 7th inst.—It was done by one David Sherman, upon the bodies of his *wife and child*, in cold blood; his weapon was an axe, with which he deliberately cut their heads open.

The Boston Commercial Gazette, in speaking of Mr. Clay's adjustment of the Tariff question, says that it "has *given new life* to the manufacturing interest.—Instead of being a death-blow to the manufacturers, it has induced them to *enlarge their plans of operation* in every direction." If this be the fact, it is evident that Mr. Clay could not have foreseen the operations of his own bill, since he introduced it with reluctance, and merely as an alternative to the utter destruction of the manufacturing interest. Nor could it have been understood by Messrs. Niles and Carey, who would not so violently have deprecated any measure tending to "give new life to the manufacturing interest."

Missionary Enterprise.—We understand, says the Boston Journal, that more missionaries are expected to leave this port for foreign countries, during the current month, than have ever before gone out during the same time. Four with their wives, will sail next Monday in the ship Duncan for Batavia—two of them destined for Siam, and two for exploring the Maylayan Islands. Five more, with a printer and a physician, and the wives of all seven, are expected to leave on the 29th inst. for Ceylon.

Two will probably leave during the Summer for Western Africa, under the patronage of the American Board, in addition to Messrs. Wright and Spaulding, who go out we believe, under sanction of the Methodist denomination. A missionary and a printer are also expected to leave New York soon, for Patagonia, and a missionary and a printer for China.

The Boston Courier states that at a general meeting of the students of the Theological Seminary at Andover on Tuesday week, after an address by Mr. Finley of Cincinnati, in which he stated that for every thirty dollars obtained for the purpose, one slave of good character would be voluntarily emancipated in Kentucky and sent to Liberia, it was voted, with two dissentient voices, that "we pledge ourselves, with the blessing of God, to raise a sufficient sum of money, within six months from this time, to effect the emancipation and removal to Liberia of at least one hundred slaves in Kentucky."

The oldest member of Congress now living is the Hon. PAINE WINGATE, of Stratham, N. H. He was of the first Congress, held in New York, under Gen. Washington's Administration—is the eldest living on the Harvard College catalogue, having graduated in 1758—75 years. He married a sister of Col. Pickering, whom he buried a few years since. He still superintends his farm, at the age of 95 years, is an old school gentleman, and wears his Revolution hat and ruffles.

The jury in the case of Clough, eight Friends and four of other denominations, all attended the Episcopal Church at Mount Holly, New Jersey, on Sunday during the trial, in charge of three constables. One of the latter, it is said, had not been in church before for ten years.

Dead Letters.—"In the General Post Office at Washington, there is one department for the examination of dead letters, which has a superintendent and five clerks."

The above paragraph, which we find in circulation in the newspapers, reminds us to say that the number of dead letters returned to the General Post Office, and there examined, &c. amounts to the enormous number of six hundred thousand annually. This branch of the Post Office is under excellent regulations. Every thing of value is carefully preserved, to be restored to its owners, if they can be found.

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. JUNE 17, 1833.

☞ The attention of our young men particularly, is called to an advertisement for a meeting at Mr. Gourley's on Wednesday evening. The object is a laudable one; and, if the measure is properly commenced, and prudently conducted, it cannot fail to be productive of good.

☞ An account of the journey of the President from Baltimore to Philadelphia, and his reception at the latter place, will be found in our paper to-day. He arrived at New-York on Wednesday, and was received in splendid style. One poor fellow, however, lost both arms and eyes, when engaged in ramming a gun for a salute. We shall probably, next week, give a sketch of the performance. The matter is being carried rather too far.

☞ An arrival from Europe brings Liverpool dates to the 16th May.

The plan for emancipating the West India Slaves, has excited the most intense feeling; and, it is thought, will give rise to most serious consequences.

A very serious conflict took place in London, between the people and the authorities, in which blood was shed.

The Grand Seignor has at length yielded to the demands of the Pacha of Egypt, and has surrendered to him the whole of Syria.

A second division of the Russian squadron, carrying 5,000 troops, arrived on the 5th April at the entrance of the Bosphorus; but it appears evident that the Porte had demanded that the march of the corps of the army of Moldavia should be suspended.

It is said that Russia will require an indemnity of Turkey, because of the movement of her troops.

Cholera.—The Wheeling Times, of Wednesday, gives the daily reports of the Board of Health for the preceding seven days. The deaths by cholera during this period amounted to 27. Within the last few days the disease had declined in malignancy, and become much more manageable. The new cases continued numerous; but few, however, terminated fatally. On Monday there were 11 new cases, of which one had terminated fatally; two remained doubtful and 7 were convalescent. On Tuesday, of 11 new cases, there was but 1 death; ten of the number being represented convalescent.

Bridgeport, Ohio.—The disease had broken out with great malignancy, in the village of Bridgeport on the opposite bank of the river. The inhabitants had been seized with a sudden panic and fled.—There were not enough left to minister to the sick and dying, or to bury the dead. Some humane individuals from Wheeling crossed over, and performed the duties which had been neglected by the flying inhabitants. The disease broke out there on Saturday, and on Sunday evening the visiters from Wheeling found 11 dead, none of which had been buried. Measures were taken at Wheeling to afford all necessary assistance; and the Times of Wednesday states that there were then but 8 cases remaining at Bridgeport, all likely to do well. The deaths up to that period had amounted to 22.

Lexington, (Ky.)—From the Observer of Saturday last, we learn that the disease had committed great ravages in Lexington during that week. From Monday, to Saturday, inclusive, there had been 51 deaths. The disease was at its height about the middle of the week: On Wednesday the deaths were 13, and on Thursday 12. It then began to decline, or at least became more manageable. The deaths on Friday were 5, and 6 on Saturday. The whole number of cases since the commencement of the disease is stated at about 150. Thus it would appear that about one-third of the number terminated fatally. The Globe of this morning mentions the receipt of letters from Lexington which state that the disease was abating.

Pittsburgh, at the last accounts, continued healthy. There had been no case of cholera originating there.

Cincinnati.—The Gazette of June 8, says:—The cases of cholera, in our city, are few and of a questionable character.

Private letters received at Charleston from New Orleans, give the most horrible account of the ravages of the epidemic among the negroes on the plantations in that vicinity. On one plantation it is said, there had been upwards of one hundred deaths.

The Baton Rouge (Lou.) Gazette of May 25, states that in fifteen days, during which the Cholera had prevailed in that place, the deaths were about twenty, white and black.

There were four deaths by Cholera at Nashville on the 2d inst.—Two of them were of children not exceeding 3 years of age. *Balt. Pat.*

The committee of the Methodist conference of New England, appointed to investigate the conduct of the Rev. Mr. AVERY, in relation to the reputed crime for which he was recently tried, have, after a thorough investigation, unanimously reported that they considered the Rev. Ephraim K. Avery to be innocent, not only of the murder with which he was charged, but of all suspicion of criminal or illicit intercourse with the deceased Sarah Maria Cornell.

New Coin.—Mr. William H. Milton, merchant tailor, of Boston, has issued quite a novel advertisement in the shape of a copper coin, in size and form precisely similar to a cent, with his stock in trade and place of business inscribed on it.

The ship Lord Goderich, arrived at St. Johns, N. B. 25th ult. from the Downs, reports, that in latitude 45 50, long. 43 42, she fell in with immense fields of ice, and that although she endeavored to avoid them, she sailed eighty miles through them.

☞ *FLOUR, in Baltimore*, $5 50.

MARRIED,

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. J. Herbst, Mr. *David C. Kitzmiller*, to Miss *Margaret Griesemer*—both of this borough.

DIED,

On the 5th inst. Mr. *Isaac Latshaw*, of Reading township, in the 70th year of his age. The deceased was a Minister of the Gospel, and a zealous laborer in the vineyard of his Heavenly Father. *Comp.*

On the 9th, *Catharine*, daughter of Mr. Peter Culp, Jr. of Straban township.

LADIES' FAIR.

A FAIR will be held by a number of the Ladies of Gettysburg, on the coming Anniversary of American Independence, for the disposal of a great variety of Valuable and Fancy Articles, the profits of which are to be devoted to a benevolent purpose. It is to be hoped, a general interest will be felt in furthering the praise-worthy effort.

June 17. 3t

Gettysburg Guards!

A Private Meeting of the Company, will be held at Mr. Marsh's Tavern *This Evening* (Monday,) at candlelight.

June 17. 1t

PUBLIC MEETING.

A Public Meeting will be held at the house of Mr. James Gourley, on *Wednesday Evening next*, for the purpose of taking measures to form an Association, for the promotion of the Mechanic Arts and General Literature.—The Mechanics are particularly invited to attend.

June 17. 1t

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he is about opening a

LUMBER YARD

in this place. ☞ He is just receiving

100,000 *feet River Boards and Plank*, of the finest quality.

Also—a large lot of

Ash Plank, Cherry Boards, first-rate Shingles, &c.

He will also always keep on hand an assortment of

MOUNTAIN STUFF,

such as *Boards, Scantling, &c.* all which he is determined to sell low for Cash.—Having purchased them in rafts, he can sell as low as at the river.

☞ He has also on hand at this time, and constantly keeps, a general assortment of

IRON,

which he will also sell as low as can be purchased elsewhere for Cash.

D. ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 17. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of *JUSTICE FERNAW*, deceased, either by note, bond, or otherwise, are requested to call on the subscriber, and discharge the same, before the *1st day of October* next ensuing the date hereof. *Those having claims against* said Estate, will present the same for payment, properly authenticated.

GEORGE WILL, *Ex'r.*

June 17, 1833. 4t

☞ *FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY!*

ECONOMY!

OLD MADE NEW!

B. SOLOMON,

Clothes Dresser & Renovator,

From London—late from New-York,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the citizens of Gettysburg, that he has opened an Establishment in this place, for a short time, in the Corner-room of the "Franklin House," where he will attend to the Cleaning of Gentlemen's

Coats, Pantaloons & Vests,

of every description, on an entirely new plan from that pursued by Dyers. By comparing the articles cleaned by him, they are pronounced by competent judges, equal to new, and which has been noticed by the public. Spots, grease, &c. taken from the cloth, and apparel put in complete form. When requested he applies a stiffening, and restores the color to faded seams. Where the nap of a coat is bare, he can restore it to its original beauty, without any injury to the fabric. The steaming process not made use of.

TO THE LADIES.

Ladies' Habits and Boat Cloaks, spotted or faded of their pristine beauty, restored to their original colors, with the greatest care. Specimens of his work may be seen at his Shop, where a fit person will attend to the receipt of all work, with punctuality and dispatch.

N. B. To persons disposed to patronize him in his business, he pledges himself, if any of his work is not done to their satisfaction, he will make no charge for his labor.

Gentlemen who may please to patronize him, can have their Clothes returned in a short time.

June 17. 3t

TRY YOUR LUCK!

Tickets only 5 Dollars!

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 13,

To be drawn in Philadelphia, on

Saturday the 29th of June.

66 Number Lottery—10 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	20,000
1	- - - -	7,000
2	- - - -	1,600
2	- - - -	1,500
2	- - - -	1,270
2	- - - -	1,250
20	- - - -	1,000
20	- - - -	500
70	- - - -	100
56	- - - -	50
112	- - - -	30
112	- - - -	20
2,240	- - - -	10
15,400	- - - -	5

Tickets $5, Halves $2 50,

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

June 17. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 12,

Not yet received.

Fresh Goods.

DICKEY & HIMES

RESPECTFULLY inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have just received from the City an additional supply of

Seasonable GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Low price Calicoes, Muslins, bleached & unbleached, fashionable Ginghams & Painted Muslins, White, Black & Green Gauze, Blond and Green Berrage Veils, Crape de Lyons, fine Dunstable & Leghorn Bonnets, Palm-leaf Hats, large Feather Fans, Green and Brown Silk Parasols, Silk and Cotton Hose, Bobbinett and Thread Laces and Edgings, Grecianetts and Drillings, a large assortment of Bonnet Trimmings, Fashionable Goods for Gentlemen's Summer Clothing, &c. &c.

WE HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

Ready-made Clothing,

for Gentlemen; and Ladies' Leather, Morocco and Prunella

SHOES AND BOOTS;

Also, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

viz. *Loaf and Brown SUGAR, Rio, St. Domingo and Java COFFEE, Fresh Imperial, Young Hyson & Black TEAS, LEMONS, N. Orleans & Sug. house MOLASSES, Sherry, Lisbon & Port WINE.*

—ALSO—

WILSON AND GRIFFIN'S GRASS SCYTHES, & *DARBY WHET STONES.*

We have also added to our former catalogue, a large and general assortment of *Theological, Classical & Miscellaneous*

BOOKS,

***Stationary**, &c. &c.*

all of which we will sell *at the lowest prices.*

We have also made arrangements with a Manufacturer of Carpeting, to get supplies of

Venitian, Ingrain, Brussels and Rag

CARPETING,

at Factory prices. We keep at all times on hand, Samples of the various kinds, and will order any pattern that persons may select.

Gettysburg, June 10. 3t

Bargains! Bargains!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he intends removing to the City in March, 1834, or sooner, if he can make arrangements to do so. He has determined to offer his Stock of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of a very general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Glass, Queen's, Hard & Stone-WARE, LIQUORS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, BOOKS & STATIONARY, ESSENCES, CONFECTIONARY, CROCKS, &c. &c.

at very reduced prices for Cash, Country Produce, or the usual credit. Persons wanting BARGAINS, will do well to call, as they shall have Goods at low prices, without mistake. Those indebted are requested to call and settle their accounts.

A very convenient and good

WAGON

for Peddling Merchandize, with a pair of good Grey *HORSES*, and Harness complete, will be sold cheap, together or separately.—*Also*, the

HOUSE AND LOT

now occupied by him. It is next door to Mr. Agnew's Tavern, in the centre of business, and a very desirable stand for a Store, (now occupied as such) or almost any business that requires a central and public location.—Price low, and terms easy. To any person wishing to keep Store, he would, if agreeable to both parties, dispose of a part of his Stock, and give possession at such time as may be agreed upon. It is generally and correctly believed, that Emmittsburg is one of the best places in Frederick county, Md. for Merchandizing. Address (post-paid)

JACOB SNIDER.

Emmittsburg, June 10. 3m

☞ Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office.

COMMUNICATED.

At a large and highly respectable meeting of the AntiMasonic Republicans of Adams county, convened at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, according to public notice, on Saturday the 8th of June instant, JAMES RENSHAW, Esq. was called to the Chair, and JAMES PATTERSON and DANIEL M. SMYSER, Esqrs. were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been stated to be for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the ensuing Anniversary of American Independence, in a suitable & appropriate manner, by the Anti-Masonic Republicans of the County, and the transaction of such other business as might be submitted—It was then, on motion, unanimously resolved, that Mr. JAS. COOPER be requested to address the meeting on the subject of Masonry; who, thereupon, addressed the meeting in a very forcible and impressive manner, and was listened to with much attention and apparent gratification by a crowded auditory.

Mr. Cooper having closed, it was on motion, *unanimously* resolved that he be requested to furnish a copy of his address for publication.

It was then

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed by the Chair to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting—whereupon, the Chair named Messrs. Jacob Cassat, Jacob Cover, John Dickson, Jacob Griest, James M'Ilhenny, T. Stevens, Walter Smith, James Cunningham and Adam S. E. Duncan, to compose said committee.

The committee having retired, after some deliberation returned, and through their Chairman, Jacob Cassat, Esq. reported the following resolutions, which, on motion, were read separately, considered, and adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we deem Free-Masonry the *greatest* moral and political evil which now threatens the virtue and liberty of our country; and that, forgetting all minor political differences, we will devote our united energies, to its total and permanent suppression.

Resolved, That after years of experience and reflection, we are more fully confirmed in the belief that no other effectual remedy exists than through the medium of the Elective Franchise.

Resolved, That while we affectionately invite all the supporters of that Institution to join us in so laudable and patriotic an object; yet we solemnly pledge ourselves to support no man for any office of profit or trust within our gift, who does not *openly* come to our aid in rescuing his country from the danger of *Secret Societies*.

Resolved, That we view the discontinuance of Lodge meetings, while the members of the Institution retain and defend its principles, acknowledge allegiance to its oaths, and act in political concert against Anti-Masonry, as in no way calculated to remove the evil complained of; nor should it be permitted, in the least to abate our exertions.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Democratic Anti-Masons of Adams county, to celebrate the coming Anniversary of our National Independence, by suitable exercises, at the Court-house in Gettysburg.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be a Committee of Arrangement, to superintend the proceedings of said Celebration:

Robert Smith	John Garvin, Esq.
Samuel Fahnestock	Thomas Dickey
James Cooper	H. Brinkerhoff, Esq.
Sheldon Marks	James M'Sherry, Esq
Wm. Albright	John Lilly
J. L. Gubernator, Esq	John Hersh
Philip Heagy, Esq.	Dr. M. D. G. Pfeiffer
George Himes	Robert M'Ilvain, Esq.
Thomas Ehrehart	Dr. Fauss
Charles Barnitz	Dr. C. Blish
John Brough	Capt. Wm. Jones
James Patterson	Maj. John Wolford
William Gardner	Charles Kettlewell
George Jarrett	Col. Baltzer Snyder
Col. J. H. Neely	Jacob Griest
John Sadler, Jr.	John Wright
Capt. James Bell	Jacob Cover, Esq.
John Dickson, Esq.	Garrett Brinkerhoff
John M'Ilhenny	Jacob Cassatt, Esq.
Capt. F. Wolf	James Gregory
James Russell	Daniel Mickley, Jr.
Capt. Thos. M'Knight	A. S. E. Duncan
John Mickley, Jr.	Wm. C. Rhea
Jehu G. Hays	Col. J. D. Paxton
Joseph Baugher	Maxwell Shields
Joseph Hunter	Jas. Cunningham, Esq.
Quintin Armstrong	John Wilson
John W. M'Allister	Maj. M'Ilhenny

Resolved, That JACOB CASSATT and DANIEL M. SMYSER, Esqrs. be requested to deliver Orations on that occasion.

Resolved, That the Committee of Arrangement be instructed by this meeting to exclude all ardent spirits from the aforesaid Celebration.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries and published in all the papers in the County.

JAMES RENSHAW, *Ch'n.*

JAMES PATTERSON, DANIEL M. SMYSER, } *Secretaries.*

[illegible] Greece at present is mel- [illegible] beyond the power [illegible] which the single source; they wrest from the miserable peasants the little they possess; the cultivation of the ground has in consequence nearly ceased, and all are now reduced to the most meagre and scanty subsistence. A little bread when they are fortunate enough to procure it—an onion, a few olives, and occasionally, even the softer part of the thistle, form the daily nourishment of this impoverished and exhausted people. Add to this, that the country is at the mercy of a needy and ferocious soldiery, who exercise on the unresisting peasantry every species of outrage, license, and rapacity—and the picture is painfully complete. I speak of nothing I have not seen. There is no temptation to exaggerate; and the condition of Greece admits of no exaggeration.—*Athenæum*—Article, "Sketches in Greece."

Alas, poor Poland! It is a disgrace to Europe, if not a crime, that will one day rise up in retribution against her, that the liberal portion of her empire, and governments looked on calmly, and saw the best blood of the Polish patriots shed for the cause of country and human liberty, with scarce a throb of sympathy, and without an effort at relief. An Albany paper of a late date observes, "The re-subjugation of Poland seems to excite little interest, now that the first impulses of the public feeling have worn off. But we occasionally meet with facts which revive the recollection of the wrongs and the sufferings of that gallant people. A large meeting was held in London the latter part of March, for the relief of the Polish emigrants. Several distinguished natives of Poland were present. It was stated that Prince Czartoryski, then an exile in London, had once an income of 70,000*l.* per annum; but that he had lost the whole of his property in the defence of his country, that his wife had died of grief, and that his children had been shot one by one in battle. Prince Lucien Bonaparte, Niewerviez, director of the chancery of the Polish diet, Thorr, chancellor of the diet, and others, addressed the meeting. A letter was read from Prince Czartoryski, regretting his inability to attend the meeting, and expressing his thanks and his gratitude for himself and his countrymen. A considerable sum was subscribed."

Melancholy Disaster.—The ship Amazon, from Hull, arrived below Quebec on the 1st inst. with sixty passengers on board, from the Lady of the Lake, from Belfast, which vessel sunk at sea. Upwards of two hundred passengers are said to have gone down with her.—The Amazon was at quarantine, and the only communication with her, had been by telegraph. Further particulars of this sad event, were anxiously looked for.

From the Providence Journal, June 6.

We learn that when Mr. Avery arrived at Bristol on Sunday, in a sloop from Newport, the Methodist meeting in that town had just closed. No one of his friends had heard of his acquittal, and many had serious doubts as to the final result—the last intelligence received, having been, that ten of the jury were, on their first leaving the court room, against his innocence. This intelligence had been conveyed to Mrs. Avery. While some of his friends were discussing his probable fate as they were walking along, one exclaimed to the other, as a sloop neared the wharf—"There is brother Avery, now!"—and sure enough, he stood in the companion way bowing to his friends. The news spread—friends flocked around him from all quarters—and before he reached his house, he was surrounded by crowds of his brethren, and acquaintances. The first news which his wife had of his arrival, was brought by her husband himself, as he opened the door, with a welcoming throng behind him, and announced his escape from the thrall. The shock, a friend informs us, was too great for his lady—and she sank in a swoon upon the floor, from which some time elapsed before she recovered.

Hartford Convention.—The Editor of the Daily Advertiser is preparing for publication a history of the proceedings of the Hartford Convention, of which he was Secretary. The period has arrived in which the veil of secrecy may be withdrawn,—and indeed it is much to be regretted that it was ever assumed. The reputation of that body has suffered by the imputation of intentions that were never conceived, and of acts that were never done. It was composed of honorable men and honest patriots. Most of them have now gone down to the grave, and it is due to their memories that their fame should be rescued from reproach, by laying before the world a true history of their transactions.

The Baptist Church of Columbia, S. C. have recently passed the following resolution: believing that the poor and those in moderate circumstances in life, have often, from the fear of being accused of a want of proper feeling and regard for deceased friends, been thrown into expenses which they were unable to bear:

Resolved, That we believe the habit of wearing the usual badges of mourning, is [illegible] tion of the world, not in accordance [illegible] the spirit of the Gospel: and should [illegible] ned by the members of Christ's [illegible] therefore recommend from [illegible] d, that our brethren and [illegible] ith them.

[illegible] *Discovery.*—We have [illegible] rticle in a late num- [illegible] *Smyrna*, received [illegible] more Gazette. It [illegible] ting discovery [illegible] in Moldavia, [illegible] gaishing every [illegible] n by throwing [illegible] The Agricultural [illegible] 27th January [illegible] ents to test the truth of the discovery, which were attended with complete success. It was found that on pouring into a fire grease, pitch, or spirits of wine, already burning in jars, and afterwards throwing chopped straw upon the whole, the fire was almost immediately extinguished. The Society also caused a large fire to be made with straw, billets of wood, faggots, paper and sheafs of wheat, and, when the whole was well kindled, the fire was extinguished in a moment by the same means as before. It is somewhat remarkable that the chopped straw used in these experiments, so far from being consumed by the fire, was found, on the contrary, almost untouched, and could be used a second time for the same purpose. A bar of iron heated red hot, and thrust into a basket filled with chopped straw, not only failed to set the straw on fire, but became sensibly cool. A last trial consisted in putting into a heap of chopped straw, some inches in depth, a bag of wheat, upon which was spread a quantity of gun-powder covered with sheets of paper, and then covering the heap with bundles of straw, which were set on fire in different places—after the straw was entirely consumed and the ashes swept away, the chopped straw underneath was found untouched, and the bag, with the powder and paper, was withdrawn from the heap without having been in the slightest degree affected by the fire.

It is to be remarked that it is necessary to throw the chopped straw with some force upon the flames, and to stir it afterwards, if possible.

From the New York Standard.

A heart rending Affair.—Since the arrival of Governor Marcy in this city, many applications have been made to him for the pardon of convicts, among which was one presented by an intelligent looking female, who came to his room in the City Hall, in the early part of last week, attended by two interesting little boys, to give more weight to an appeal for the liberation of their father, then in confinement at Sing Sing. Her petition being received with a favorable ear, she again called on Friday. The Governor having in the interim thoroughly investigated the case, and ascertained the man was a suitable object for his clemency, drew an order for his release and gave it to the wife, who immediately started with a joyful heart for Sing Sing, so as to have the pleasure herself of delivering the pardon to the keeper. Upon her arrival at the gate of the prison, she presented the paper, which she fondly thought would place her in the presence of her husband, but her anguish may more easily be conceived than described, when she received the intelligence that he had died the morning before.

State of the religious World.—Out of 860,000,000 of immortal beings who inhabit the earth, 228,000,000 are nominally Christians. Of the remainder, 40,000,000 are Jews, 100,000,000 are Mahometans, 470,000,000 are Pagans! to enlighten these there are about 700 missionaries. Of this number, 53 are on the islands in the Pacific ocean, in a population of about 20,000,000. Under their labors about 2654 have professed to be Christians. There are also 23,000 under instructions. In Africa, in a population of 40,000,000, there are 91 missionaries, 2603 church members, and 7316 scholars. In Asia, there is supposed to be a population of 300,000,000. 162 missionaries, 3000 communicants and 40,000 scholars in schools. There are in South America, with 16,000,000 population, 2 missionaries from protestant churches. In the West Indies there are 140 missionaries and 65,000 professors of Religion. In North America, in a population of about 400,000 Indians, there are 200 missionaries, and 7181 who make a public profession of Religion. There are thought to be about 2000 domestic missionaries. About 9,000,000 of the Scriptures have been circulated in 150 languages: and not less than 160,000,000 tracts. There are, in all, 43 missionary establishments. To support these plans for doing good, there is expended annually about $2,140,371.

Boston Mercantile Journal.

THE PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY.

A friend who made a visit to Philadelphia on Saturday in the People's Line, in company with the President and his suite, has obligingly furnished us with a brief and hasty sketch of the events of that day:

"When we arrived at Chesapeake city, there was assembled a concourse of two or three thousand citizens of that vicinity, and the spacious porches of Bennet's Hotel were closely crowded by the fair daughters of the Eastern Shore. A deputation, consisting, among others, of Ex-Governor Stevens, Col. Groome, Col. Wham, and Col. Mackey, were introduced to the President, and invited him to suspend the prosecution of his voyage, until the assembled multitude could have an opportunity of tendering their personal respects. The President readily acceded, and moved in procession from the Kentucky to Bennet's amidst the cheers and shouts of the men and waving handkerchiefs of the ladies. After a brief delay the venerable hero was conducted to the Canal barge, and we took our departure amidst reiterated cheers and firing of cannon.

"At St. George's we found a great number of persons, and we entered and passed that spirited village under a military salute from a clever little field-piece, and were welcomed by a thousand waving hats and hearty acclamations.

"At Delaware city the same scene was repeated as we arrived there and departed for New Castle. At this latter place we found three steam-boats crowded with anxious passengers, and one of them handsomely decorated with the fresh leaves of the blooming hickory. As we approached the wharf, the revenue cutter, with her yards beautifully manned, gave forth a grand salute of twenty-four guns, and afterwards three generous and hearty cheers from her gallant crew, which were warmly returned from the Ohio.—The President had engaged to stop at New Castle for a short time, and was received at the wharf by a deputation of the principal citizens, who formed in a procession, headed by the venerable Governor of Delaware, a staunch friend of the President, and a revolutionary patriot of sterling worth and a most august and imposing appearance. Across the street fronting the wharf a large white flag was suspended, bearing in great capitals the noble sentiment of the President, which has found a congenial vibration in every pure American heart—"*The Union must and shall be preserved.*" After passing through the principal street of New Castle, the procession returned to the Ohio, and, as we left the town, the welkin rang with loud and animated plaudits. The voyage thence up the Delaware was one continued scene of triumph. At Marcus Hook, at Chester, and other lesser villages, the people of the neighboring country had assembled in great numbers, and from these, as from every farm-house on the shore and every vessel in the river, shouts of gratitude and welcome instantly issued; and the echo of one had scarcely died away, before another arose of fresh and increasing vigor.

"One of the incidents on the river deserves to be especially noted. The Ohio was moving majestically along, about the hour when the keenness of the appetite intimated the approach of dinner, and whilst we were waiting the sound of the bell, we were startled by a cheer of uncommon vehemence a little a-head of us, and immediately, before we could determine its origin, we passed within a few yards of a large British ship, with a royal ensign flying in salute, crowded with emigrants from the Emerald Isle. From these the loud and cordial cheer proceeded, and the acclamations of the men were attended by the flowing handkerchiefs of the women, and the little children clapped their hands for joy. The cheer was heartily responded by our party.

"We were now nearing Philadelphia, and at the distance of about ten miles were met by the steamboat Robert Morris, with at least a thousand passengers. Shortly after another steamer was in sight, crowded in like manner, and then another and another, till there were twelve or fifteen; with music playing, and each one elegantly beautified with various flags streaming in the air. The Ohio had lessened her speed, and we moved slowly up to the Navy-yard, the place of landing. Here the scene defies my power of description. At every point before us multitudes were assembled. The whole city seemed to be anxiously awaiting the arrival of their honored guest. A rapturous sound of acclamation from fifty thousand rent the air, and cheer followed cheer, till the voices of the surrounding multitude were completely exhausted. The President was received on shore by Commodore Barron, surrounded by a host of Naval officers, in their splendid full dress uniforms, and as he touched the soil of Old Pennsylvania, another shout burst from her grateful sons, and the loud roar of cannon (thirty-two pounders) added to the magnificence of the scene and increased its enthusiasm.

"On shore, a grand procession was formed. The old General was placed in a splendid barouch, drawn by four milk-white horses; his suite followed; then a deputation from Baltimore; then the Philadelphia Committee of Arrangement, forming a line of some twenty or thirty barouches. Behind the barouches came a countless multitude of Citizens, on foot and on horseback, and the streets through which all passed, were filled almost to suffocation. The ladies appeared at the windows, decorated with the sweetest smiles of welcome. The President's barouch was preceded by an escort of four or five troops of cavalry, the most elegantly equipped and the best mounted I have ever seen. Many of the citizens of Philadelphia were heard to say, that the reception of President Jackson in that city far exceeded, in splendor and enthusiasm, that given to General Lafayette. Great and deserved credit was given to the gentlemen of Philadelphia, who superintended the ceremonies. The committee of sixty had each a white satin scarf, bearing a likeness of the President, with the motto "*The Union must be preserved;*" and each a gold star upon his breast.

"In the Delaware, the Ohio, a magnificent vessel, was more splendidly and gorgeously ornamented. The flags of twenty nations floated above her, and her appearance was brilliantly beautiful.—The day closed without a single accident, and every one seemed happy and delighted."

Balt. Gaz.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.

Yesterday, at nine o'clock, A. M. the Mayor, the members of the Select and Common Councils, the Aldermen and other City Officers, assembled in Independence Hall, together with several members of foreign legations. The committee of Councils, appointed for the purpose, then proceeded to the City Hotel, to inform the President that the City Authorities were ready to receive him. He shortly afterwards arrived, attended by a deleg[illegible]tion from "a committee of sixty." When the President, accompanied by the Secretary of State, the Hon. LEWIS McLANE; the Secretary of War, the Hon. LEWIS CASS, and Mr. DONELSON, his private secretary, entered the Hall of Independence, he was received by the Mayor, who introduced him to each individual present. It had been stated that the citizens generally would be admitted to the Hall in the course of the morning—arrangements were then hastily made to allow of the ingress and egress of as many as possible, in the limited time remaining. The doors were then opened, and many thousands of people, of all ages and both sexes, entered, bowed to the President, and passed out. In the course of the morning, the faculty of Arts, and the students of the University of Pennsylvania, paid their respects to the President; and the young men of the City and districts of Southwark, Moyamensing and Passyunk, marched into the Hall, with their banners, and joined the other visiters in salutations. The President continued standing and bowing to the stream of citizens as they passed him, for more than two hours; meantime the dense mass in front of the State House seemed no-ways thinned by the hosts that had come out from them.—A few minutes before noon, the detachment to escort the President to the line of military, arrived in front of the Hall—and horses prepared for him and his suite were led up to the door.

The President then took leave of the gentlemen around him, and left the Hall—at the door he mounted a beautiful white charger, and left the side walks, with the Secretary of State on the right hand and the Secretary of War on the left—while loud and hearty cheerings were sent after him from the almost innumerable host assembled in the neighborhood of the State House.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock the military was formed in line along Arch street, extending an immense distance, and the President passed them in review and received the customary salutes—but the loud shouts and huzzas of the people who completely lined the streets and blocked up all approaches—drowned the noise of the military music. The President was attended by Major General Patterson, commanding, and suite, with the President's suite.

We cannot omit to notice what we suppose could scarcely have escaped the attention of every one of the many thousand observers—the ease—we ought perhaps to say the elegance with which the President rode. He appeared at home on the back of the noble animal—and we dare say was refreshed from the fatigues which the sitting and standing of the morning ceremonies caused.

We never remember to have seen the military to such advantage—those of the first division have almost recently undergone some refreshment in the way of dress and appointments—and several companies from the adjacent counties also joined in the pleasing duties of the day, and added to the interest of the pageant by their soldierly appearance and good discipline.

Connected with the military movements was a considerable civic procession, which added to the attraction of the whole by their neat banners.

We do not remember to have seen the streets more crowded at any time than they were yesterday, and all seemed anxious to do honors to the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

The venerable Bishop WHITE attempted to make his way into the Hall of Independence, to pay his respects to the President—but the crowd in the entry was so dense and so unaccommodating that the attempt was fruitless, and that respected patriot was compelled to withdraw, after requesting that his intentions and unsuccessful attempt might be made known to the President.

☞Our readers may remember the inhuman murder committed upon Mrs. Hamilton, at Bordentown, N. J. by Joel Clough, a short time since. He has been tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hung on Friday the 26th of July next.—He inflicted ten deep stabs in the body, three of which penetrated the heart.—The cause was, her refusal to marry him. Clough is 28 years of age, Mrs. Hamilton was 27.

The following sentence by Judge Hornblower on the occasion will be read with interest and satisfaction:

SENTENCE.

Joel Clough:—After as full, fair and deliberate a trial as I have ever witnessed in the experience of thirty years practice at the bar—you have been convicted of the murder of Mrs. Mary W. Hamilton. In the history of this trial you have had the benefits of able and distinguished counsel, and if you had been their brother instead of their client, the tender ties of such a connection could not have added to the untiring zeal, the laborious and honorable efforts, the exertion of professional talents, the thrilling and soul-subduing eloquence with which you have been defended. The jury were literally of your own selection, you were not captious and troublesome in making that selection, but you did it with prudence and discretion, and not a juror was elected but in accordance with your own feelings.—The counsel for the State conducted the cause with benignity and mercy.—but with those talents for which they are distinguished, & that firmness from which as men of virtue and of honor they dare not relax. Your triers, the jurors, have in the most patient and enduring manner submitted to almost unexampled privations and confinement for the period of eight days, until some or one of them at least sunk under the pressure of his confinement and his feelings, and by their fixed, solemn and patient attention to every word and suggestion, must have given you the assurance that they desired not your blood, but most ardently and fervently desired to find you innocent, if that innocence could be found even in the negative virtue of a ruined and distracted mind: and as to the Court, it may not become me to speak—but I think in view of that bar before which you must shortly appear, I can say for my brethren and myself, that we have endeavored so to regulate and control the trial, as to secure to you all the advantages that the fair and impartial administration of justice can extend to the accused.

The final and the fatal result has been recorded, and that record speaks while mind and memory and judicial recollect & will continue to speak you GUILTY, GUILTY, GUILTY—of the murder of Mary W. Hamilton, in manner and form as you stood charged by the Grand Jury of the county.

And who was Mary W. Hamilton?—Was she your enemy? Had she done you wrong? Was it her crime that beauty had spread her charms and smiled forth in all the loveliness of virtue, in every feature of her countenance, in the delicacy and elegance of her form, in the chaste and winning manners of her life? And was it because you could not make such a prize your own, that you resolved in the madness of your heart, she should never live to bless another man and make him happy—as she had made the former and lamented husband of her first and earliest love? But I press the inquiry no further. You say you loved her—and yet, mysterious love—you seized the unsuspecting moment of her kind attentions, when sickness feigned, or real, we fear the former, drew her, at your own request,—with kind intentions to your chamber to administer to your comfort; you seized that moment to plant the fatal DAGGER in her bosom—perpetrated the horrid deed. She lived to say,—"*Oh! mother, mother, I screamed, screamed.—you did not come, and Clough has killed me because I would not marry him. I could not, mother—I could not, you know.—I must die, I must!*" But I forbear—I desire not to extract the dagger from her bosom and plant it in your own. I know your blood will not atone for her's.—But I have said this much, that you may see and feel we have a just abhorrence of your crime, and to banish from your bosom all hope of a favourable interference by the Court, with that department of the government, in which is lodged the pardoning power. Banish then, we intreat you, from your mind, every hope and expectation—put out at once the faintest ray of hope that may penetrate into the darkest recesses of your cell, and prepare to meet your God!—The blood you shed was precious blood, but infinitely, infinitely more precious is that blood which was shed on Calvary; and on that and that alone we commend you to look for pardon and eternal life.

It remains only for us to pronounce the sentence of the Law—and it is considered and adjudged that you be taken from hence to the prison of this county from whence you came, and there be kept in close and secure custody until *Friday the 26th day of July next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the morning and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, you be taken to the place of public execution, and there be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may the Almighty God have mercy on your soul!*

To the Editors of the Philadelphia Gazette.

MOUNT HOLLY, *Friday evening*, June 6.

GENTLEMEN,—The scene is closed—the die is cast—the Jury have pronounced Clough to be GUILTY, and I am sure a verdict was never returned in more complete accordance with public opinion.—At twelve to-day Chief Justice Hornblower delivered his charge to the Jury. About two the ringing of the court-house bell announced that the jury were ready to come in with their verdict. The rush to obtain seats was really dreadful; the ladies continued to attend even to the close, in as great numbers as ever. Silence being called, the foreman of the Jury pronounced the anticipated word which sealed the fate of the culprit; a murmur ran through the vast concourse that thronged the building; I turned my eyes towards Clough, but his countenance showed no change whatever—his inflexible features gave no evidence of his being the least interested in the result. His counsel remaining silent, the Chief Justice demanded of the prisoner if he had any thing to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him. Clough made no reply, whereupon Judge Hornblower addressed him, reciting the prominent part of the testimony, when he was interrupted by Clough, who commenced an attack upon all the evidence, both for and against him. He said that he disclaimed every plea of insanity—that he stabbed Mrs. Hamilton deliberately, knowing what he did: that he intended to kill her, but that after he had stabbed her the first three or four times, he lost all recollection of what he was doing.

He then paused, and the Judge continued. Clough again interrupted him, and commenced an appeal to the mercy of the court, and the sympathy of the audience. Several ladies fainted away and were carried out of court, and it was not until near five o'clock, that the sentence was finished. Clough was re-committed to prison, where he is closely ironed as to place the commission of suicide entirely out of his power; as some fears had been entertained that he would make away with himself, in case of being found guilty.

Until Saturday last,—after he had been remanded to prison the last time, *Clough* continued to assert his innocence. On that day his manner changed, and he became apparently penitent. In a conversation with a gentleman preparing for the ministry, who had been his school fellow, he declared *that he had laid a plan for Mrs. Hamilton's death a month before it took place: that he had determined, if she would not have* HIM, *no other person should have* HER.

He describes his dreams as being of the most horrid and terrific kind: and relates one, in which he imagined himself descending a flight of stairs of interminable length, ending in a black and indistinct abyss: the stairs seemed to turn, and left him hanging by the hands, until he could hold no longer. When the court house bell rang to announce the verdict of the Jury, Clough was found, lying on the floor of his cell, writhing in agony. His situation is indeed dreadful: sleep, the sweet restorer of Nature, brings no relief to his desolate spirit; and he evidently

PROPOSALS FOR OPENING A

DRAWING CLASS,

In the Female Academy at Gettysburg, under the care of the Rev. J. H. Marsden.

1. The subscriber engages to attend twice every week, during the sessions, in the Female Academy, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Marsden, from 11 o'clock, A. M. to ½ past 12 o'clock, M. for the purpose of giving instruction in Drawing and Painting of Patterns for Embroidery, of Flowers, Landscapes, and other objects connected with this art.

2. The scholars are to procure the materials, such as lead pencils, pencils, paper, colors, India rubber, &c. The paper is to be good foolscap, not ruled.

3. If the class amounts to, or exceeds the number of 10, the price of tuition per quarter of 12 weeks, will be $4; if it consists of less than 10 young ladies, tuition will be $4 50 for every scholar.

4. Young Ladies, who are not at present members of the above named Institution, will be permitted to join said class.

5. At the close of every quarter, the subscriber will submit the labors of his pupils to the inspection and examination of the Parents and Guardians of the scholars, that they may convince themselves in how far he is deserving of the patronage of the public.

WILLIAM BOLENIUS.

Gettysburg, June 10. 3t

A Cloak Found.

WAS found, on the 2d inst. near Gettysburg, on the Black's Tavern Turnpike, a Female's CLOAK.—The owner can have it, by describing property, and paying the price of this advertisement. Inquire at the Office of the "Sentinel."

June 10. 3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have claims against the Estate of *MILES SWENEY*, late of Cumberland township, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, without delay.

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Adm'r.*

June 10. 4t

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, Auditors appointed by the Court, to apportion the assetts remaining in the hands of the Administrators of JOHN FICKES, deceased, among his Creditors, will meet for that purpose, at the house of Moses Myers, in Petersburg, on *Saturday the 3rd day of August next*, at which time and place those who have claims are desired to present them.

LEVI MILLER, JOSEPH TAYLOR, JAMES M'ELWEE. } Auditors.

June 10. td

Passage 2 Dollars.

People's Line of Steamboats,

BETWEEN BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA,

Via Chesapeake & Delaware Canal.

EVERY MORNING, at Six o'clock.

THE President and Directors of the People's Steam Navigation Company, have the pleasure to announce the commencement of the Line for the conveyance of passengers between the Cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the *swift & splendid* Steamers KENTUCKY Capt. *D. Robinson*, and OHIO, Capt *W. Whildinn, Jr.*

The KENTUCKY will leave the Company's wharf, Light-Street, every morning at Six o'clock, A. M. for Philadelphia, by the way of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, through which the passengers will be conveyed in splendid and commodious Barges, (affording particularly to ladies, the most comfortable and desirable route) to Delaware City, where they will take the OHIO, and arrive in Philadelphia the same afternoon at an early hour.

Passengers will be taken up and landed on any part of the Canal, and also at New Castle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and at the Lazaretto, on the Delaware.

The Table and Bar shall not be excelled by those of any other line in the Union. This being the People's Line, no exertion will be spared on the part of the Agent, to entitle them to a full share of patronage of the travelling community.

☞ *Passage to Philadelphia, only* $2.

☞ All baggage at the risk of the owners—the greatest attention, however, will be paid to its safety, by the Captains and their assistants on the route.

Passage to Chesapeake City, going and returning, Fifty Cents.

S. McCLELLAN, AGENT,
No. 8, Light-st. wharf.

BALTIMORE, June 10. tf

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

THE Stockholders in the *Gettysburg & Black's Tavern Turnpike Company*, will take notice, that an Election will be held at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, on *Friday the 21st day of June next*, for the purpose of choosing One President, Six Managers, One Treasurer, and such other Officers as hall be deemed necessary to conduct the affairs of said Company for the ensuing year. By order,

DAVID WILLS, *Sec'y.*

May 20. te

A Journeyman

CARDER & SPINNER,

WANTED at the Middle-creek Factory, to whom immediate and constant employment will be given.

SAMUEL ARTHUR.

June 3. tf

FRESH SUPPLY OF

Hard-Ware.

M. C. CLARKSON,

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a very handsome and complete assortment of

HARDWARE,

embracing almost every article in his line, which he is determined to offer to his Friends at a small profit.

☞ He made, while in the City, a contract for a very large quantity of

NAILS,

which he will sell for Cash, by the Keg, lower than they ever have been sold in Gettysburg: if they are not of the best quality when opened, to be returned.

Gettysburg, April 8. tf

FRESH DRUGS

AND

MEDICINES,

&c. &c. &c.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER

HAS just returned from Baltimore, with a large assortment of

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,

GROCERIES, &c.

All of which are warranted of the best quality, and will be sold on as moderate terms as at any establishment in Gettysburg. He returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes their patronage may continue.

Gettysburg, May 27. tf

The Vendue Notes.

OF the subscriber, have been left in the hands of Mr. *M. C. Clarkson*, Gettysburg, with whom persons indebted are requested to call and settle. If not paid before the *first of July next*, they will be placed in the hands of an Officer for collection.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

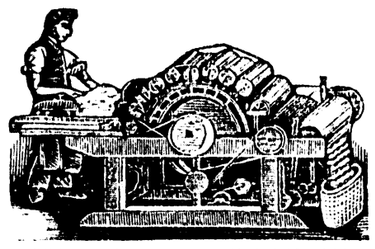
June 3. 4t

WELL-DIGGING.

MOSES BUTLER,

TAKES this opportunity of informing the Citizens of Gettysburg, and the Public generally, that he will attend to the DIGGING OF WELLS in the Town, or in any part of the adjoining country, and will execute all he contracts for, in the best and most permanent manner. He has dug a great many in the country, and, in every instance, has given great satisfaction. He refers those persons who may wish to engage him for this purpose, to Gen. T. C. MILLER, or Mr. PHILIP WEAVER, of Gettysburg.

April 15. tf



MIDDLE-CREEK FACTORY.

THE Subscriber takes the present opportunity of returning his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and informs the Public, that he still continues at the well-known Establishment on Middle-Creek, 2 miles from Emmittsburg, owned by the Rev. D. Pfoutz, where he will, with the greatest promptness,

Card Wool into Rolls,

OR MANUFACTURE IT INTO

Cloths, Cassinetts, Blankets, and Flannels,

at prices to suit the times. As the Factory is in complete order, he assures all those who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be done in the best manner.

☞ For the accommodation of those who live at a distance, Wool and Cloth will be received, after the 10th of May, at the following places, viz.:

Myers' Mill, in Hamiltonban township,
Blythe's Store, in Millerstown,
David Eicker's Mill, on Middle-creek,
David Sheets' (of John) Store, on Marsh-creek,
Epley's Store, on Marsh-creek,
Christian Witmer's, on Tom's-creek,
Black's Mill, on Rock-creek,
Topper's, at the Two Taverns,
Lambert's (formerly Delaplane's) Tavern, near Taney-Town,
Hebbard's Store, in Taney-Town,
Elme's Store, near Null's Mill,
Capt. Sluss's, Sell's Mill,
Spalding's Store, at Monocacy Bridge,
Baugher's Store, in Emmittsburg, &
Miller & Witherow's Store, in Gettysburg:

where he will attend once in every two weeks to receive and deliver work.

N. B. It is requested of those who send Wool to the above places, to be particular to attach their names with written directions therewith, to prevent mistakes.

☞ Price of Carding and Manufacturing, as low as at any Factory in the neigborhood.

SAMUEL ARTHUR.

April 22. tf

Best Lancaster Glue,

For Sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 20. tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have *REMOVED THEIR ESTABLISHMENT* to the house (in Baltimore-street) lately occupied as a Dwelling by Mr. Samuel Fahnestock, adjoining the residence of Andrew G. Miller, Esq. and nearly opposite Mr. James Gourley's Inn, where they are now prepared to carry on the

Tailoring Business,

as usual, in all its various branches.—They receive, quarterly, from Philadelphia, the latest and most approved Fashions for Garments, and also employ the best workmen; which enables them to cut and make up work in the most fashionable and substantial manner.

They will also keep on hand, and offer for sale, a good assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

&c. of all kinds, all of which is made up by themselves, and warranted good.

Having just received a fresh supply of

SUMMER & WINTER

GOODS,

they respectfully invite the Public to call and examine them.

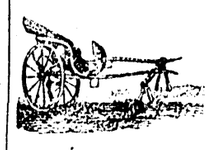
FAUST & SCHWARTZ.

Gettysburg, April 29. tf

N. B. It is the opinion of many Citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that the Subscribers do not take in work that is bought at other places; but we do respectfully inform them, that we take in all work that is entrusted to us; and if the work is not cut and made up to suit the Customers, it is kept, and other Goods equally good returned in its place.

Cross-Keys Hotel.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the TAVERN, in East York-street, Gettysburg, recently occupied by Mr. John Ash, and formerly by Philip Heagy, Esq. where every reasonable exertion will be made for the comfort of those who may honor him with their custom.



He has also Removed his

Livery Stable

TO THE TAVERN,

where HORSES and CARRIAGES will be kept for the accommodation of the Public. ☞ Horses kept at Livery by the week, month, or year.

JOHN B. MARSH.

Gettysburg, Sept. 18. tf

Indian King Hotel.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the above Establishment, situated in Chambersburg-street, Gettysburg, Pa. now occupied by Henry Forry, and formerly by Zephaniah Herbert, Esq. where he is now ready, for the reception of his *OLD CUSTOMERS, TRAVELLERS, &c.*

This House is large and commodious, and every exertion will be made to add to the comfort of his guests.

His BAR will always be furnished with the *CHOICEST LIQUORS*, and his Stables attended by the most careful Hostlers.

JACOB SANDERS.

Gettysburg, March 11. tf

SHERIFFALTY.

Fellow-Citizens of Adams County:

DESIROUS of being elected your **SHERIFF**, for the ensuing three years, I respectfully offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I will do the duties of the Office faithfully.

Your obedient servant,

MICHAEL C. CLARKSON.

March 11. te

SHERIFFALTY.

GENTLEMEN,

ALTHOUGH I have not had the honor of being heretofore considered by you, as a candidate for any considerable post of trust or profit, yet I am encouraged at this time, to come forward and solicit your suffrages at the ensuing Election for the Office of SHERIFF, for this County. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain it, none can be possessed of a firmer resolution to discharge the duties of that important trust with care, lenity and fidelity, than your faithful servant.

GEORGE W. M'CLELLAN.

April 1. te

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I offer myself to your consideration for the Office of

SHERIFF,

at the next General Election. Should I be elected, I pledge my honor to do the duties of that Office with fidelity and impartiality. Your's, very respectfully,

JAMES BELL, JR.

March 4. te

Fellow-Citizens of Adams County:

I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing Election—and return my sincere thanks to you for favors already conferred on me.

JACOB SANDERS.

Feb. 25. te

HATS! HATS!

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the liberal encouragement he has received, and informs them that he has *REMOVED HIS SHOP* to Chambersburg-street, directly opposite the Indian King Tavern, now kept by Mr. Jacob Sanders, where he still continues to manufacture and sell all kinds of ***HATS***, such as

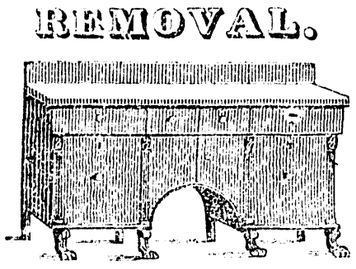
Beaver & Otter Hats, Castors and Rorams, Saxony & Spanish Bodies.

His prices are from $2 to $7. His Hats are substantial and good—also neat and fashionable. All hats that do not wear as warranted, will be reduced in price.—He invites the Public to call and judge for themselves.

WM. W. PAXTON.

Gettysburg, April 29. tf

REMOVAL.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has REMOVED HIS SHOP to the one formerly occupied by John N. Starr, near the Diamond, (entrance at the alley adjoining Mr. Gourley's Tavern) where he will carry on the

CABINET-MAKING,

in all its various branches, and will manufacture and keep on hand a General and Extensive Assortment of first-rate

FURNITURE,

which he will dispose of on as favorable terms as they can be procured at any establishment in the country. He invites those who desire articles in his line, to give him a call; assured that he can furnish them upon terms which will be satisfactory to them.

All kinds of LUMBER and COUNTRY PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for Work; for which the highest market price will be given.

☞ He would also inform the Public, that he continues to make

COFFINS,

with neatness and despatch. He has also provided himself with a HEARSE for the conveyance of the Dead.

He hopes, from strict attention to business, to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

L. SHARP.

Gettysburg, April 15. tf

Boot & Shoe Making.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business, in the house one door north of Miller and Witherow's Store, (formerly Danner and Ziegler's,) in Balt. street, where he is prepared to manufacture, to order, with the greatest promptitude, and on the most favorable terms,

ALL KINDS OF

Boots and Shoes,

of the best materials, and in the most fashionable manner. He respectfully solicits the patronage of the Public; and feels assured, that, from his attention to business, and punctuality in the performance of his promises, and the quality of his work, he will meet with that encouragement which is always given by the Citizens of Gettysburg to those who merit it by their conduct.

WILLIAM SIBB.

Gettysburg, April 8. 8t

A FARM FOR SALE,

Called "Fairfield."

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale, his FARM, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa., 7 miles from Gettysburg, on the road leading to Carlisle, containing

188 ACRES, more or less,

of Patented Land. About 35 Acres of good Meadow; about 40 Acres of excellent Timber; and the residue clear. A branch of water runs through the place. The Farm is in good order. The Improvements are a good

2 story Stone House,

fronting 59 feet, a good frame Barn, a large double Wagon Shed, with a Crib, a stone Smoke, Bake and Dry House, and other necessary Out-buildings, a well of first-rate water at the kitchen door, also a never-failing well before the house with a pump in it, and an excellent Orchard, of upwards of 300 bearing Fruit Trees; also, a variety of other Fruit Trees.

N. B. Persons wishing to purchase, can be shown the property, by calling on the subscriber, residing on the Farm.

L. L. HINSCH.

May 13. tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

FOR the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 20. tf

New Store.

Miller & Witherow

RESPECTFULLY inform the Citizens of Gettysburg, and the Public generally, that they have OPENED STORE, in the room lately occupied by Danner & Ziegler, at the corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets; and have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

A New & Handsome Assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

AS FOLLOWS:

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

China, Glass & Queensware,

&c. &c. &c.

which have been purchased on the most favorable terms for Cash—and will be sold at a very moderate profit. They invite the Public to call and examine their stock of Goods.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Gettysburg, April 8. tf

Thrashing Machine.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has purchased the right for Adams county, (with the exception of Straban and Menallen townships,) of *Rufus Humphrey's* Improvement in the THRASHING MACHINE, and is now exhibiting and offers them for sale, either by single rights, or townships. He is aware that many worthless patent rights have been sold to the industrious Pennsylvanians; but the subscriber, being a practical Farmer and a Pennsylvanian, is fully of opinion, that he is employed in the farming interest of this State while offering this machine, and all that is necessary to convince every man of that fact, is, the Machine in operation. It is no model, but of full size, and capable o. thrashing 80 or 100 bushels of wheat per day, with the power of one horse—also rye, oats, &c. cleaner than grain is generally thrashed by hand or with horses; it leaves no white caps, and cleans much of the smut from the wheat.

The subscriber most respectfully solicits the public to view the Machine in operation, at the barn of *Michael Saltzgiver*, in Straban township.

PHILIP WEAVER

Gettysburg, Feb. 12. tf

☞ The Patent Rights for the counties of Dauphin, Lancaster, Berks, Montgomery, Bucks, Delaware, Chester, Lebanon, Northampton, Northumberland, Columbia, and Luzerne, have been already sold by the proprietor.

CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Adams county, certify, that we have seen the Patent Thrashing Machine, now in the hands of Philip Weaver, in operation, and are fully of opinion, that it is the cheapest and best we have ever seen, and we cheerfully recommend it to our fellow-citizens and the public generally, as well worthy their attention.

Jacob Fidler,	*George Gilbert,*
Geo. Ginter,	*Conrad Weaver,*
A. C. Smith,	*W. Minor Hurst,*
Wm. Miller,	*Jacob Ziegler,*
J. Sanders,	*David Ziegler,*
T. C. Miller,	*George Bercaw.*
Adam Mowry,	

Feb. 12, 1833.

THE

Full-Blooded HORSE,

VETO,

(Belonging to Mr. Key, of Georgetown,)

WILL be kept this season, commencing on the 1st of April, and ending on the 29th of June: Mondays, and until 10 o'clock on Tuesdays, at the Tavern of Joseph Lyns, in Woodsborough; Wednesdays, and until 10 o'clock, on Thursdays, at the farm of Francis S. Key, Esq. on Big Pipe-Creek; and Fridays, and until 2 o'clock on Saturdays, at the Stable of Isaac Robinson, in Millerstown. For his Pedigree and other particulars, see Bills.

THOMAS CHANEY.

March 25. tf

VALUABLE

Virginia Lands

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers to sell at Private Sale, on terms which will be an inducement to Capitalists, a Tract of

TIMBER-LAND,

situate in Hampshire County, Virginia, containing

2,000 ACRES.

This Tract is well calculated for IRON WORKS, as there is a quantity of Iron Ore, and good streams of water running through it. ☞ For a particular description and terms, apply to the subscriber, at Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, Maryland.

F. B. JAMISON.

Nov. 20. tf

Miller's Horse Powder.

AN excellent remedy for Distempers, Founders, Yellow Water, &c. to which Horses are generally liable. It can be recommended particularly to form an appetite, and to loosen the skin.

For sale by

SAML. H. BUEHLER, *Druggist.*

April 15. tf

COMET,

A Short-horn Durham Bull,

IS now at my Farm, one mile from Gettysburg. He is a full-blood, out of an Imported Cow.

WM. McCLELLAN.

March 18. tf

BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber has, in addition to his Apothecary and Drug Store, added a Large and General Assortment of

Classical, Theological, & Miscellaneous Books,

which, he flatters himself, he can sell on most reasonable terms. His Books consist, in part, of the following works:—

Gould's Adams' Latin Grammar,
Jacob's Latin Reader,
" Greek do.
Mair's Introduction,
Ainsworth's Diction'y
American 1st class Book,
Colburn's Sequel,
Woodbridge and Willard's Geo. & Atlas,
Adams' do.
Woodbridge's do.
Cummings' do.
Webster's Dictionary and Walker's,
Paley's Philosophy,
Hedge's Logic,
Greek Lexicon—Donegan's,
Fulson's Livii,
Gould's Virgil,
Cornelius Nepos,
Anthon's Sallust,
Classical Dictionary,
Colburn's Algebra,
Grummere's Surveying,
Gould's Horace,
Tytler's History,
Conversations on Chemistry, by Jones,
Græca Majora,
Virgil Delphini,
Cæsar "
Tacitus,
Cicero,
Titii Livii,
Playfair's Euclid,
Simpson's Euclid,
Roman Antiquities,
Fisk's Greek Exercises
Turner's Chemistry,
Hawney's Mensur'n,
Bonaycastle's do.
German and English Dictionary,
Gibson's Surveying,
Homer's Iliad,
Xenophon,
Lacroix's Algebra,
Buck's Theol. Dict'y,
Watson's Institutes,
Mosheim's Church H.
Murdock's do.
M'Clean's do.
Pilgrim's Progress,
Josephus' Works,
Scott's do.
Burns' do.
Grimshaw's & Scott's Napoleon,
Grimshaw's England, Rome, Un'd States, France & Greece,
Young's Night Tho'ts
Thompson's Seasons,
Paley's Theology Illustrated,
Say's Polit. Economy,
Cavello's Philosophy,
Fenning on Globes,
Lives of Henry Clay, B. Franklin, And'w Jackson, A. Clark, Washington, Patr'k Henry, & Scott,
1st & 2d Book of History for children,
Ironside's Grammar,
Goodrich's U. States,
Rollin's Anc. History,
Grocer's Guide,
Perkins' U. States,
Gray's Med'l Reign,
Allen's Mathematics,
Calculus,
Bowditch's Navigat'n
Vince's Fluxions,
Trigonometry,
Homer,
Blake's Astronomy,
Parker's Composition,
Kirkham's English Grammar,
Hooper's Med'l Dict'y
Cox's Dispensatory,
Gil Blas,
Classical Speaker,
Lardner's Cyclopedia, sold separate,
Life of a Sailor,
Swallow Barn,
Quinten Derward,
Ivenhoe,
Incognito,
Forsaken,
Bravo,
Village Sermons,
Æsop's Fables, English and Latin,
Venn's Sermons,
Everett's America,
Note on Columbia,
Buchan's Dom. Med.
Campbell's Poems,
Cowper's do.
Bunyan's Holy War,
Tales of a Grandfather, by Scott,
Tales of my Landlord,
Evening Tales,
Goldsmith's Nat. Hist.
Classical Reader,
Amer'n Farrier, German & English,
Blake's Nat. Philos.
Blair's Lectures,
Chalmer's Works,
Byron's do.
Bewick's on Birds and Beasts,
Dict'y of Quotations,
Family Monitor,
Erskine's Speeches,
Faber on the Spirit,
Jones' Church Hist.
Locke on the Understanding,
Plutarch's Lives,
H. Moore's Works,
Moral Science,
T. Moore's Works,
Saints' Rest,
Luther's Sermons,
Mill-wright's Guide,
Leigh Richmond,
Riley's Narrative,
Art of Flower Paint'g
Pocket Bibles & Testaments,
Reference Bibles,
Ladies' Class Books,
Christian Orator,
Mechanics' Compan'n
Varle's Selfinstructor
Universal Gazetteer,
Rise and Progress,
History of the Jews,
Scenes in America, Asia and Europe,
Frugal Housewife,
Locke's Essays,
Vocabulary Testam's,
Small Geographies for Children,
Parley's Tales, of Europe, Asia, and America,
Clarke's Commentary
Scott's do.
Duncan's Lectures,
Taylor's Views of Trades.
Picture of Philadelp'a
Book of Martyrs,
Adams' Dictionary of Religion,
Irving's Columbus,
Harper's Works,
Simpson's Plea,
Renwick on Steam,
Aid to Prophecies,
Carey's Essays,
Brown's Body of Divinity,
Northern Region,
Power of Religion,
Keep Cool,
Univ'l Receipt Book,
History of Turkey,
Eli's 2d Journal,
Parley's Geography for Children,
Elements of Criticism
Tooke's Pantheon,
Rambler,
Sermons to Young Persons,
Bradbury on Baptism,
Romulus,
Mrs. Carey's Letters,
Heeren's Mod. Hist.
Duncan's Reply,
Maps of Pennsylvania
Ready Reckoner
David's Psalms, small
Speller and Definer,
Viri Romæ,
Scott's Discourses,
Men and Manners,
Foster's Penmanship,
Humboldt's Travels,
American Preceptor,
View of Baltimore,
Mrs. Hemans' Poems,
Journal of a Nobleman
Indian Traits,
3 years in N. America
Expositors, by Mrs. Hugh,
Murray's Introduction to English Reader,
" Key to Grammar,
" English Reader,
" Grammar,
" Pronouncing English Reader,
New-York Reader,
Cobb's do. 1, 2, & 3,
American Instructor,
Critical Pronouncing Spelling Book,
Franklin do.
National do.
Webster's do.
Rhiming do.
Jesse's Arithmetic & Key,
Pike's do.
Introduction to Nat'l Spelling Book,
School Bibles & Testaments,
Polyglott Bibles,
Lutheran & Reformed Catechisms, English and German,
Watts' Psalms and Hymns,
Assembly's do.
Stork's Prayer Books, (German)
Lutheran Hymn Book do.
Reformed do. do.
Lutheran & Reformed do. do.

English and German Bibles and Testaments of every description, common and fancy binding; also,

LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, & BLANK BOOKS,

of every kind, & a general assortment of Primers and Toy Books for children; Slates, best Quills, Writing and Letter Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket, & all kinds of Inkstands, &c. &c.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 3. tf

N. B. Any work not herein mentioned, can be procured at the shortest notice—arrangements having been made with one of the most extensive Booksellers in the City. S. H. B.